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GOP Chiefs Reportedly Warn Nixon of Carswell Rejection

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI)—Senate Republican leaders have told the White House that opponents of Supreme Court nominee G. Harrold Carswell have enough votes to return the nomination to the Judiciary Committee—tantamount to killing it.

UPI learned today that the administration got the word during intense backstage maneuvering for an agreement to set a definite time for a vote on the Carswell nomination and on a \$34.6 billion school-aid bill. "We have informed the White House that there will be a move to recommit the nomination and that in our opinion the move will succeed—that there are not enough votes to defeat," the leadership source said.

A Senate Republican leader, in the source of the report, said in his opinion that such a recommitment vote would be set for Monday April 6. Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa., is committed to vote for Judge Carswell.



G. Harrold Carswell

Headcounts going on throughout the day by both opponents and proponents of the nomination spurred speculation that Judge Carswell might ask that his name be withdrawn if it appeared that recommitment to the

Senate Judiciary Committee would succeed.

A nomination or bill recommit to a committee rarely ever returns to the Senate floor again.

The disclosure of what the White House had been told came after liberal senators fighting the nomination of the 50-year-old Florida judge claimed that they did have enough votes to send the nomination back to committee.

Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R., Mass., said that he was confident that "there will be sufficient votes in the Senate to deny Carswell confirmation."

Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., leader of the Carswell opponents in his party, said that he could count, within "one or two votes," enough senators opposed to return the nomination to the committee.

The strategy of trying to recommit the nomination has been developing for several days. Sen. Fred R. Harris, D., Okla. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

U.S. Banks Cut Prime Rate to 8%; News Sparks Stock Rally in N.Y.

By Natalie Layzell

NEW YORK, March 25.—The three largest U.S. banks, Bank of America, First National City and Chase Manhattan, cut the prime interest rate to 8 percent from the record high 8.5 percent, allowing an initial roll back this morning by Irving Trust Co.

News of Irving Trust's cut immediately ignited the best rally of stock prices so far this year. On the New York Stock Exchange, the Dow Jones industrial average soared 20 points before settling just later in the day.

The cut in the lending rate is the bank's most credit-worthy measure was by no means unanimous, however.

Some large banks did not immediately go along.

In Washington, the White House welcomed the cut.

The administration is pleased to see a decline in market interest rates which will be an important factor in improving access to credit at a more reasonable cost for the housing industry, state and local borrowers and small business," presidential spokesman Ron Ziegler said.

The rate, which has been at 8.5 percent since last June, is in effect for minimum commercial lending rates and sets the tone for borrowing money throughout the economy.

Traditionally, a rate cut would signal that the government's anti-inflationary program was working, and that the demand for borrowed money had relaxed to the point where bankers could seek to make borrowing more attractive.

However, industry's demand for money, viewed in terms of Eurodollar borrowings, issuance of commercial paper and the extremely heavy calendar for new bond offerings, indicates this is not the case yet.

George Murphy, chairman of Irving Trust, described the action as "unfortunate." He said it was time for the bank "to show it is

part of the great team making up the economy.

"If we determined the move on supply and demand we would not have reduced the prime rate to today," he said. Rather, he went on, the bank had to adjust for all the forces at work in the economy and referred to "clear Federal Reserve easing of a modest nature" in its monetary policy.

In announcing its cut, Bank of America president A.W. Clausen acknowledged that it was "premature," at least from some standpoints.

"We feel that while premature in terms of overall liquidity, economic and credit conditions are rapidly making a reduction in the prime rate feasible," he said.

"Such a reduction is in the public interest and can have a favorable public policy impact.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

Agree to Return to Work

U.S. Mailmen Vote to Accept Union-Government Accord

NEW YORK, March 25 (UPI)—Striking mailmen voted today to accept a wage hike agreement between postal union leaders and the government and agreed to return to work immediately.

The eight-day-old strike, which originated in New York and ended

• Planned U.S. budget surplus wiped out by postal strike. Page 3.

there, followed a back-to-work movement by strikers in a dozen other states. Some 13,500 soldiers, sailors, marines and National Guardsmen assigned to post offices here were expected to be withdrawn by the end of the day.

New York Postmaster John Strachan announced that normal mail

delivery will resume tomorrow morning.

Gustave Johnson, president of Branch 36 of the National Association of Letter Carriers, told strikers the agreement provided for a 12 percent pay increase retroactive to last October, complete payment by the Post Office Department of health and medical benefits, top pay after eight years instead of the current 21, and total amnesty for strikers.

The rally of 3,000 strikers voted to accept what Mr. Johnson described as a "settlement" although Mr. Johnson said he had "no guarantee" that Congress would draft such wage-raise legislation.

The Brooklyn Postal Union and other unions were scheduled to vote on the settlement later in the day—a day which saw U.S. troops delivering mail for the first time in the nation's history. Mail carriers and clerks already had returned to work in parts of Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island and at Kennedy Airport.

Meanwhile, House and Senate conferees began hammering out a compromise pay bill and members expressed confidence that legislation could be worked out.

Sen. Gale McGee, D., Wyo., the leader of the House conferees, said that it was the feeling of the group that all federal employees should be included in the pay increase bill. He said that a general raise would be to President Nixon's benefit since he would not be "rewarding the wildcatters and ignoring those who obeyed the law."

Last night postal workers in all areas except central New York City returned or agreed to return to work.

Today, before going into the meeting, Mr. Blount said that the mails were "approaching normal."

The postmaster general said that he anticipated full discussions of all issues but "if you don't start with pay, you're being less than realistic."

He also told newsmen that the embargo on mail to New York City had been lifted since all the postal workers were back on the job except in central Manhattan, and that even there 20 percent of the postal employees had reported for work.

WASHINGTON—Twenty of 107 controllers were missing, with delays in both takeoffs and landings—partly because of slowdowns of other airports.

MIAMI—Twenty-five of 78 men failed to show for work and a limit of two departures an hour was imposed on flights to New York for example. This was one-third the average rate.

'Sick Out' by Air Traffic Men Cripples Some U.S. Airports

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI)—Air traffic controllers began a "sick out" and "tired" slowdown across the nation today, crippling some service in some areas.

More than half of the men who are as traffic directors for airports reported they were sick or too tired to work in spite of warnings by their employer, the Federal Aviation Administration, that the "sick out" is illegal and that severe penalties may be imposed on those who stay off the job.

This afternoon, a court ordered the controllers' organization not to postpone a strike.

U.S. District Judge Matthew F. Gurel issued a temporary restraining order after a half-hour meeting with attorneys for the controllers and the government.

The order is effective to April 6, when there will be a hearing on a permanent motion for a preliminary injunction which would forbid the controllers from "in any manner delaying, encouraging, ordering, inducing or taking part in any work stoppage or slowdown, interfering with air traffic."

In the case of postal workers, the controllers cannot legally strike against the government. The Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization avoided calling a strike, but said the men were acting on better working conditions and bargaining rights.

Based on reports by the controllers' organization, the FAA and spokesmen in local areas, this was the picture:

NEW YORK—Fifty-six of 129 controllers were missing at the control center at MacArthur Field, Long Island, which controls airline traffic over a wide area around New York and Philadelphia. Landings and takeoffs at LaGuardia were cut from a normal average of about one minute to one every five minutes.

PITTSBURGH—About 80 percent of controllers were missing for day shifts at Greater Pittsburgh Airport, and the FAA said that was one of its most acute problems, although supervisory personnel attempted to keep some traffic moving.

CHICAGO—Operations were reported normal at the nation's busiest airport, O'Hare, but flight departures were delayed up to half an hour because of delays at other airports.

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Big Four Meeting In Berlin

Numerous Issues At Talks Today

By David Binder

BERLIN, March 25 (UPI)—The four victorious powers of World War II—the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France—prepared to meet here tomorrow on the perennial Berlin problem.

The motives for this first meeting on Berlin in 11 years diverge sharply between East and West. But in a period when both sides are moving toward negotiations on a variety of political and military issues, there is a grain of hope that some useful accommodations might eventually be reached on Berlin as well.

The contacts leading to tomorrow morning's meeting in the old Allied Control Council Building, on Eichholzstrasse—a vestige of fleet-ing post-war Allied unity—began just a year ago in the wake of the last major East-West confrontation over Berlin.

At the time, the Soviet Union backed down from grave threats to impede air and land access to West Berlin, isolated 11 miles inside Communist East Germany, in retaliation for the staging of the West German presidential election here.

Those two issues—access to West Berlin and the activity of Bonn politicians here—remain the principal bargaining points on the agenda of tomorrow's meeting.

There is still no plausible explanation why the Russians retreated from their threats, although it happened at a time of serious border clashes between the Soviet Union and China.

Relief and Delight

However, it is known that the relief and delight in Western Allied quarters over the sudden Soviet shift were the main factors prompting the diplomatic sounding that led to tomorrow's conference.

Last autumn the three Allies held over identical notes in Moscow requesting a new round of Berlin talks on the following agenda:

Improvement of transit of persons and goods between West Berlin and West Germany, re-establishment of trade, transit and telephone lines between East and West Berlin and removal of discriminatory limitations on West Berlin's trade with Soviet bloc countries.

The Allied aim is thus to ease the situation of the West Berliners and their economy, which have been subjected to continual pressure and harassment by East Germany over the last dozen years.

For their part, the Russians have indicated over the last three months that they are not overly interested in the Berlin issue at this time.

But they have made clear that



De Gaulle Sends Flowers

Shriver Quits Paris for U.S., Calls Return Nixon's Decision

PARIS, March 25.—A huge bouquet of gladioli was Gen. Charles de Gaulle's farewell to Ambassador and Mrs. R. Sargent Shriver as they left Paris for the United States.

The flowers were brought by Col. Jean d'Escrennes, Gen. de Gaulle's aide-de-camp. "We have received," said Mr. Shriver, "a great honor."

The Shriver and four of their five children flew out of Orly Airport aboard a Boeing 747 after 2 months of Paris residence.

"I would have gladly stayed on two, three or four years more," he said during the farewells. Last the French think he wanted to leave, he added that it was "President Nixon's decision."

The Shrivers were sent off by several French diplomatic friends, plus Philip Habib, U.S. representative to the Paris peace talks, and members of the embassy. He finished his official farewells last week.

Asked whether he would seek the governorship of Maryland, he said he was "interested" in the possibility, but he hadn't yet decided.

But he has made clear that

he wants to see which way the wind is blowing," he added.

In a printed statement, the ambassador said, "Never in the rich history of relations between our two countries have the President of France and the President of the United States established a more frank and close relationship."

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Not Strong Enough Now

Nasser Admits Egyptians Can't Force Mideast Solution

CAIRO, March 25 (UPI).—Egypt is not militarily strong enough at the moment to force Israel into negotiating a just Middle East political settlement, Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser said in a speech to the National Assembly today.

"There is no hope at the present time of reaching a political settlement or reaching that degree of strength that would make our enemy feel we can use it to get our rights if we do not get them by political means," he said.

Mr. Nasser reiterated Egypt's willingness to accept a political solution that would include complete Israeli withdrawal and solution to the Palestinian refugee problem, but charged that the United States had never been interested in a peaceful solution, because such a settlement would be an Arab political victory.

No Reference to U.S. Jets

Although not referring to the U.S. decision to defer the additional sale of jet fighters to Israel, Mr. Nasser attacked the announced economic aid to Israel as "essentially military aid."

Mr. Nasser said, "America, when it urges limitation of arms shipments at a time when it itself declares Israel to be militarily

Israel to Question U.S.

CAIRO, March 25 (UPI).—Israel, concerned about the latest Soviet moves in the Middle East, will press for an immediate reappraisal of American policy on the region, diplomatic sources said today.

Israelis will try to sound

Washington on possible American action to counter increasing Soviet involvement in the Middle East, the sources said.

America's over-conservative estimates of the Russian penetration into Egypt are believed here to be at the root of the recent American decision to withhold further shipments to Israel.

Nominally the Western side is insisting on talking about "greater Berlin," including the Eastern sector, which East Germany claims to be "the capital of the German Democratic Republic."

The Allies base their position on protocols drawn up in 1944 in London, which foresaw an occupation administration of the capital of the German reich. But these protocols have grown moldy with age. The Communists say they are no longer valid. The Western powers themselves view their current status here as deriving from the conquest of Germany. But civilian access derives from a "common law" accretion of rights and privileges over the last 25 years.

Police Salutes

In practice, the Allies acknowledge the withdrawal of East Berlin from "four-power" supervision with the tiny exception of occasional Western military police salutes into the Eastern sector in patrol cars.

By the same token, the Allies are preparing to talk tomorrow about accommodations over West Berlin alone, which is tantamount to accepting the Communist thesis that East Berlin is no longer a matter of four-power discussion.

According to a authoritative sources, the Western tactic in the new Berlin talks will be to insist that while the vestigial four-power status for Berlin remains unimpaired, the Allies are nevertheless interested in negotiating a kind of "superstructure" of improved conditions for West Berlin on top of that status.

On the other hand, the Communist side has hinted repeatedly in the last two months that it would prefer to alter the status of West Berlin into what they call "a special political entity."

Despite disagreement on the currency status of West Berlin, a certain community of agreement seems to have developed between Washington and Moscow on the fundamental concept of what to do about divided Germany as a whole.

It now appears that as efforts to relax tensions in Central Europe gather momentum, both the Russians and Americans have rediscovered a vital interest in retaining a voice in any settlements that involve the German nation as a whole. These would include a final fixing of Germany's eastern borders and a formal rapprochement between East and West Germany as envisaged in last week's Erfurt meeting between East German Premier Willi Stoph and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Since both German states are partially sovereign, the only place where Soviet and American interests converge in practice is in West Berlin. For this reason, both the superpowers regard the talks beginning tomorrow as their share of the mortgage on the future of Germany.

Coast Guard Dismisses 9

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 25 (UPI).—The Coast Guard announced yesterday that nine cadets have been dismissed from the Coast Guard Academy here for possession and use of marijuana.

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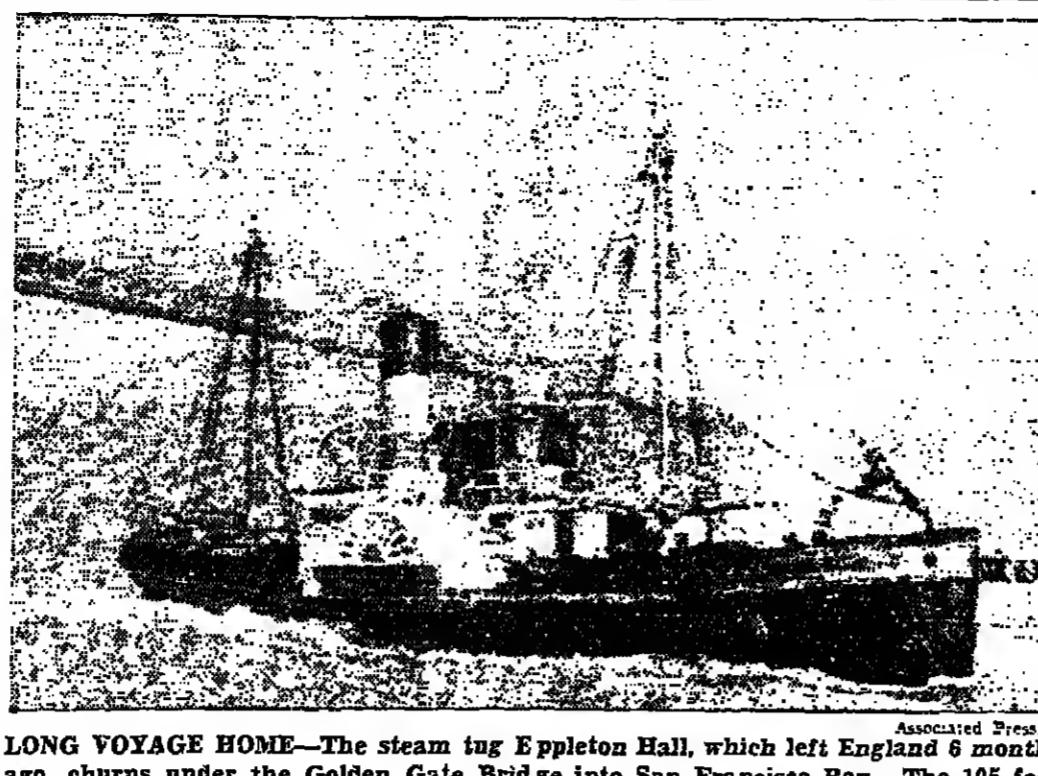
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Associated Press
LONG VOYAGE HOME—The steam tug Eppleton Hall, which left England 6 months ago, churns under the Golden Gate Bridge into San Francisco Bay. The 105-foot side-wheel paddle tug, believed to be the last of its kind in the world, was skippered by Scott Newhall, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, on the trip from England.

U.S. Is Wary On Arms Aid To Cambodia

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, March 25 (NYT).—The State Department said yesterday that the United States will face the question of military assistance to the new government of Cambodia if and when it arises.

A departmental spokesman, Carl Bartsch, told a news briefing that Washington had received no indication whether the government of Premier Lon Nol wanted military help from the United States.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers said at a news conference Monday that "we don't anticipate that any request will be made." Mr. Bartsch explained yesterday that the secretary had not pre-judged a response to such a request nor had he intended to prevent a Cambodian request.

The administration's public posture on the Cambodian situation has been not to become involved while awaiting developments. The United States has continued diplomatic relations with the government named after the coup d'etat last week. Officials have

confined themselves to bland statements of respect for Cambodia's neutrality and sovereignty.

Similar to Indonesia

This approach is strikingly similar to that adopted after the abortive coup in 1965 in Indonesia.

Two guerrillas died and two were wounded.

Guerrillas swarmed over the hillside and took up positions while Interior Minister Kamal Jumblatt, the guerrilla leadership and the notables of Kahale tried to settle the incident.

Casualties among the villagers were not determined.

Clash Near Beirut

While the fighting was under way in Kahale, guerrillas in the Chatilla camp, near Beirut, shot at a neighboring apartment block housing Lebanese Army officers.

Army troops immediately spread out around the camp and traded fire with the guerrillas for about half an hour, eyewitnesses said.

Officials at the United Nations Building nearby watched the battle from the roof. Shops in Beirut's Moslem quarter ran down their shutters when armed civilians drove through town firing machine guns into the air from the back of a truck. Pedestrians fled to safety down side streets.

Following yesterday's battle, Palestinian sources reported that guerrillas in all 16 refugee camps in Lebanon have been placed in a state of alert.

Israel Claims 4 Egypt MiGs

(Continued from Page 1)

inland, from five to 15 miles, and distances beyond 15 miles.

An earlier series of Israeli bombing attacks launched soon after President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic declared his war of attrition against Israel presumably cleared the first sector of military sites.

Twice a Day

Israeli aircraft are now attacking the other two areas, with raids twice daily against the 5-to-15-mile zone and once or twice weekly attack up to 30 miles inland.

Military officials continue to avoid answering newsmen's questions about the reported installation of the SAM-3 missiles and whether Israel has "solved" them as they apparently did the SAM-2 version.

There have been neither reports nor rumors that the new missiles have been fired, nor are there any indications that they have been hit by Israeli bombers. An officer said today that he believed they had never been fired in combat.

The newer models are considered to be more mobile than the SAM-2s capable of being launched from specially built trucks, and designed to hit aircraft under the 2,000-foot ceiling of the SAM-3s.

Ex-Deputy Chau To Get Hearing On New Trial

SAIGON, March 25 (UPI).—The South Vietnamese Supreme Court decided today that convicted National Assembly Deputy Tran Ngoc Chau, 46, may have been tried unconstitutionally before a military court.

The nation's highest civilian court agreed to bear his request for a new trial on April 28.

The ruling was the result of a series of legal maneuvers made by Mr. Chau's lawyers in an effort to free the deputy who is serving ten years at hard labor for alleged Communist activities. His lawyers are trying to take the case through the civilian courts.

Mr. Chau was sentenced to prison March 5 in a highly-publicized case that brought charges of suppression against the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

A special Senate committee Monday asked the court to reconsider Mr. Chau's conviction based on a number of irregularities connected with the case. Mr. Thieu ordered a military court trial for Mr. Chau last February after 102 of 135 members of the Lower House signed a petition stating that the government should either clear or convict the deputy. Some deputies claimed their signatures were forged.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said no decision has been made by President Nixon on further legal proceedings, and declared: "The 225,000 figure is not correct."

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2 Officers Cite Pressure for 'Body Counts'

Say Commanders Want High Kill List

LONG BINH, Vietnam, March 25 (UPI).—Two young American infantry officers told an Army court today they were under pressure from their commanders to report killing as many Communist soldiers as possible.

A civilian defense attorney called the officers to the stand in an effort to prove that Army "body count" policies forced Lt. James B. Duffy, 22, to order the execution of a Vietnamese man seized by his platoon in September 40 miles southwest of Saigon.

Lt. Duffy is accused of premeditated murder in the shooting Sept. 5 of Do Van Men, whom other witnesses described as a South Vietnamese Army deserter detained by Lt. Duffy's soldiers in a Viet Cong area.

Attorney Henry Rothblatt called Lt. John D. Kruger, 23, and Lt. Ralph C. Kreuger Jr., 25, fellow officers with Lt. Duffy in the 3d Brigade of the 9th U.S. Infantry Division. Both testified that "body counts" were a gauge for advancement in the Army.

"Your officer efficiency report is based on how many enemy are killed," Lt. Kreuger told the court. "It's that simple."

He said the pressure for body counts came from "higher levels outside the company."

The other officer testifying, Lt. Kruger, said that in his battalion headquarters a chart was kept on Communist body counts. He said there were columns for enemy killed in action, enemy killed by air strikes, Viet Cong political workers killed by body traps, but no columns for U.S. casualties or prisoners taken.

"I get the impression that all the high officers want is body counts," he said.

Capt. Dennis L. Muehlestedt, 26, testified that the major who was Lt. Duffy's battalion executive officer at the time of the slaying was particularly interested in body counts. He said units failing to produce high counts were kept out in the field longer.

Capt. Charles L. Stewart, 25, said the major's policy was "the more the better" on body counts. When a member of the court asked whether headquarters was more pleased with a 14 body count and one prisoner, or 15 bodies, Capt. Stewart replied: "Fifteen bodies. Prisoners just don't count."

By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH, March 25 (NYT).—North Vietnam and the Viet Cong advised Cambodia to recall all its troops from the areas inside Cambodia that have been "softened up" by advance air strikes on suspected enemy positions and bunkers.

The sources said the Cambodians have proposed that napalm be used as well as teams of helicopter gunships.

It is not known if the South Vietnamese command has agreed to participate in such large-scale joint operations or provide anything beyond air strikes and artillery.

A spokesman for the South Vietnamese Army said today that the local commanders have already been authorized to provide artillery support and exchange intelligence information with the Cambodians but so far not to commit troops.

Such a decision would presumably have to be made by the Vietnamese joint general staff.

In general, the South Vietnamese are anxious to exploit the current differences between the Cambodians and the Viet Cong and to do everything possible to assist the Cambodians in their military operations.

The air strikes represent the most dramatic example of cross-border cooperation between South Vietnamese and Cambodian troops since the overthrow last week of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as Cambodian chief of state.

During the last ten days, Cambodian Army troops have conducted a battalion-size sweep operation on their side of the border in an apparent effort to drive the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong units across the South Vietnamese border.

Communist troops have long used the eastern provinces of Cambodia as sanctuaries and supply bases for their operations inside South Vietnam. The new government in Phnom Penh has pledged to expel the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces from Cambodian territory.

According to reliable sources, U.S. involvement in the cross-border cooperation against the Viet Cong has been limited to the use of spotter aircraft. No American troops have been involved in the operations nor has American artillery been used.

French-speaking U.S. advisers, however, have participated in several of the meetings that have been held between Cambodians and South Vietnamese officials on the Cambodian side of the border, the informants said.

At these meetings, the Cambodians reportedly have proposed that Cambodian and South Vietnamese troops cooperate in a large-scale sweep of the known Viet Cong base areas just across the border. The Cambodian commanders have suggested that the South Vietnamese troops operate as a blocking force to trap the Viet Cong as they escape across the border.

At no time have they asked the South Vietnamese troops to operate on the Cambodian side of the border.

They have, however, recommended

Embassies Were Sacked

Both the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong embassies were sacked in the course of well-organized demonstrations two weeks ago to protest against the presence of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong in this country than there are Cambodian diplomats.

Meanwhile, the ambassadors from Communist countries were reported to be meeting at the Polish Embassy. Polish diplomats said they would not close their mission here.

The development was seen as casting a dark shadow over Cambodia's future, because it disrupted direct negotiations with the two Communist powers for the withdrawal of their troops. Observers now saw little chance of any accommodation between the Vietnamese Communists and post-Communist Cambodians.

Prince Sihanouk had extended recognition to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam last year and allowed the Viet Cong to raise its delegation here to embassy status.

May Appeal to UN

Nevertheless, Prince Sihanouk Matak said the government would try by all peaceful means to secure the evacuation of Cambodian territory by Vietnamese troops. He said that if last week's request to Britain and the Soviet Union, as co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference of 1954, to reactivate the International Control Commission failed to produce this evacuation, Cambodia would appeal to the United Nations.

But the prince said he did not know what specific measures the government might ask the UN to take. Asked what Cambodia could do in the event that neither the application of the Geneva accords nor the UN succeeded in clearing the Vietnamese from Cambodia, Prince Sihanouk Matak re-

As U.S. Denies Drug Link

3 More Charged With Murder In Alleged My Lai Massacre

ATLANTA, Ga., March 25 (AP).—Three more Army enlisted men were charged with murder today in connection with the alleged 1968 massacre at My Lai in South Vietnam.

An Army spokesman at Fort McPherson, headquarters for the 3d Armored, identified the three as Spec. 4 William F. Doherty, 21, of Readville, Mass., Cpl. Kenneth Schiel, 22, of Swartz Creek, Mich., and Spec. 4 Robert W. Tsouvas, 20, of San Jose, Calif.

The spokesman said the three men have each been charged with one count of murder.

The three enlisted men were charged with murder in the shooting Sept. 5 of Do Van Men, whom other witnesses described as a South Vietnamese Army deserter detained by Lt. Duffy's soldiers in a Viet Cong area.

Lt. Duffy is accused of premeditated murder in the shooting Sept. 5 of Do Van Men, whom other witnesses described as a South Vietnamese Army deserter detained by Lt. Duffy's soldiers in a Viet Cong area.

Attorney Henry Rothbl

For Foreign Sales

House Backs \$770 Million in Arms Credit

By John W. Finney
WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI).—The House approved legislation yesterday authorizing \$770 million in credit sales of arms to other countries, particularly developing nations, over the next two years.

Administration officials, meanwhile, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that foreign sales on credit of arms could be expected to increase in the coming years as part of the Nixon Doctrine of assisting friendly nations to assume the burden of their own defense.

Trial Site Shift

Denied to Manson

LOS ANGELES, March 25 (UPI).—Charles Manson and co-defendant Patricia Krenwinkel were denied their motion for a change of venue in the Sharon Tate murder case on grounds pre-trial publicity had "been absolutely unparalleled in history."

Superior Court Judge Malcolm Lucas ruled that a change of venue would be "ineffective, because it would simply change the area of intense publicity."

He agreed that pre-trial publicity had been "very, very extensive," but he added that "I find that it has been substantially equal throughout the entire state of California."

Milan Trade Fair



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Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard told the committee that the arms credits would be extended to such nations as Taiwan, Iran and South Korea, all countries in which he said "we have vital security interests" but which were economically unable to buy outright the arms they needed to "protect our mutual security interests."

The legislation passed by the House contains policy amendments encouraging the President to seek ways to control the international trade in arms, cautioning against the sale of arms to military governments that deny "social progress" or "fundamental rights" to their people, and calling upon the President to negotiate a Middle East arms limitation with the Soviet Union while making sure that adequate arms credits are available to Israel to protect its security.

The administration requested legislation passed by the House represents a two-year extension of a law passed in 1968 as Congress tried to impose some controls over Pentagon sales of arms abroad. Before 1968 there were no limitations on the amounts of arms that the Pentagon could sell on credit. Since the 1968 law, the Pentagon has had to obtain congressional authorization for credit sales and Congress in turn imposes ceilings on the amount of such sales.

Interest Rates
The two-year extension, for example, sets a ceiling of \$385 million in credit sales in fiscal year 1971 and fiscal year 1972. The credits usually are extended for a ten-year period at an interest rate comparable to the rate the federal government has to pay to borrow money.

In considering the extension of the law, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is raising the question of whether similar congressional limitations should be imposed on the sale and transfer of surplus weapons. Vast amounts of surplus weapons are now becoming available, and the Pentagon presently is under no congressional restrictions on the amounts of these weapons that it sells or gives to foreign countries.

An example of how the Pentagon transfers surplus weapons was raised by Sen. Fulbright, who asked about reports that Turkey was preparing to transfer 100 surplus tanks to Pakistan, to be replaced by newer tanks from the United States. The senator observed that such a transfer would seem to be an "underhanded sort of way to evade" a U.S. embargo on arms shipments to Pakistan and India.

Mr. Hickel told a news conference he had asked the Justice Department to convene a grand jury in New Orleans to investigate what he called "evidence" of the infractions.

He said Chevron failed to maintain 137 of its 178 wells offshore from Louisiana devices called storm chokes that could have prevented the runaway well and fire that led to the pollution.

He also charged "an additional 210 violations" by Chevron of other regulations. He did not spell them out but said they included "jack or pressure sensors, ignition wiring not shielded against fire, and inoperative surface safety valves."

Mr. Hickel said the grand jury should also examine the performance of companies that have the remainder of the 7,000 offshore wells in the gulf. He said preliminary investigations indicated other violations would be uncovered. He said he had no idea, however, how many other companies or wells would be involved.

If there are other violations, he said, he wanted the Justice Department to "prosecute to the full extent of the law."

The law under which the government can act is the 1963 Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, which provides fines up to \$2,500 a day or six months in jail, or both.

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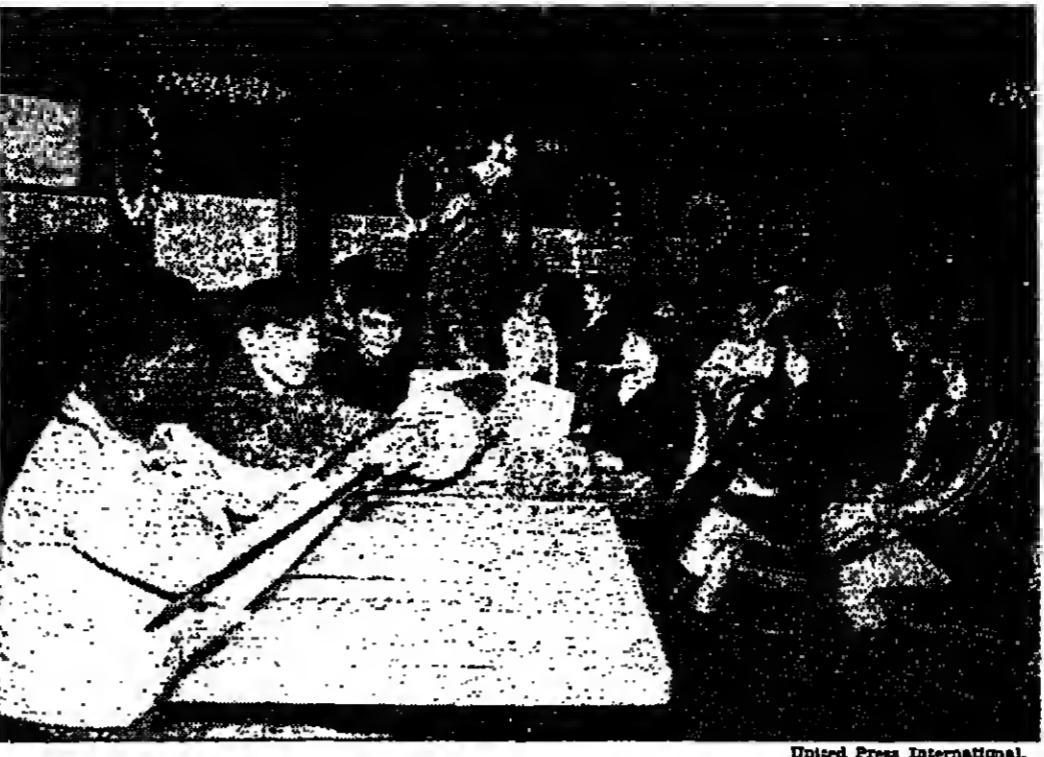
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United Press International
SPEAKING OF EXPERIENCE—Cheryl Tate, Gilbert Santana and Edward Virella, with a prop hypodermic syringe, describing their addiction to a group of youngsters.

3 N.Y. Children Tell of Drug Addiction

NEW YORK, March 25 (NYT).—Three youths, two 12 years old and one 11, described the horrors of drug addiction to other New York children.

Cheryl Tate, 12, a small, delicately featured child, "I forgot about school, all I cared about was drugs."

Up to six months ago, Cheryl said, she was maintaining heroin three times a day.

The children, Cheryl, Edward Virella, who is 11, and Gilbert Santana, 12, described their experiences to winners of an anti-narcotics poster contest.

Cheryl, the most talkative of the three, was asked why she started on drugs.

"I was curious to know; out of curiosity," she said. "I started smoking pot every day, then I was snorting dope, skin-popping and then maintaining."

A spokesman for the group said it planned a "drug-out" in Central Park in April at which more than 50 young members of Phoenix House will describe their drug experiences.

She was referred to Phoenix House by school officials and she said she hoped to return to school and eventually go on to college.

The youths' conference was sponsored by the March on Drugs Corps, an anti-narcotics organization that hopes to implement a nationwide program to warn schoolchildren about the use of drugs.

A spokesman for the group said it planned a "drug-out" in Central Park in April at which more than 50 young members of Phoenix House will describe their drug experiences.

It ends with the soft hoof-beats of the mules pulling the wagon bearing Dr. King's coffin through the streets of Atlanta in April, 1968.

The film is a vivid historical record of Dr. King's leadership during the most successful era of the civil rights movement. It contains lengthy scenes of brutality, triumphs, the great mass marches, sit-ins and jail-in during the movement.

In or Against

Each sequence of the film is described and explained by the actual voices of Dr. King and others in or against the movement.

The film, which was shown in public theaters nationwide and in Canada and Europe for one night only, was produced by Ely Landau. It includes special messages from Harry Belafonte, Sidney Poitier, Charlton Heston, Anthony Quinn, Diana Carroll and Burt Lancaster.

Proceeds of the \$5-per-ticket showings were to go to the Martin Luther King Jr. Special Fund, an organization dedicated to the struggle against poverty and inequality through nonviolent means.

In Atlanta, Dr. King's home town, the film was a sellout at 11

TV Interviewer Joe Pyne, 45, Dies of Cancer

LOS ANGELES, March 26 (WPE).—Controversial broadcaster Joe Pyne, 45, died of cancer here Monday.

Mr. Pyne, a lieutenant colonel at the time, was wounded twice in the assault of the cliff and remained in action. Half of his men were wounded or killed. He retired from the Army as a major general in 1967.

Through 14 years of television and radio discussions show in Los Angeles, Mr. Pyne worked, as he said, "to provoke people into listening and thinking." His argumentative style won him a wide following, which at its peak included a television series syndicated in 83 cities and an hour-long radio show syndicated in more than 450 communities. Because of his illness, he gave up his radio show a year ago and had not appeared on television since November.

A native of Chester, Pa., the marine veteran lost a leg at Okinawa. He began his broadcasting career 25 years ago in Lumberton, N.C., and claimed to have originated the two-way radio talk show in the late 1940s at a small station in Kenosha, Wis.

Survivors include his widow, former Swedish actress Britt Larson, and a son and daughter.

Adm. R.E. Jennings

WASHINGTON, March 26 (UPI).—Retired Vice-Adm. Ralph E. Jennings, 72, who fought in the "Fighting Lady" aircraft carrier in World War II, died Monday in New York City, the navy reported yesterday.

The cause of death was not disclosed.

Adm. Jennings commanded the USS Yorktown, nicknamed the "Fighting Lady," during the campaign for the occupation of the Marianas Islands and the Battle of Okinawa.

He saw other service during the war as commanding officer of the auxiliary aircraft carrier USS Caspian, as a carrier division commander and as commander of the carrier training squadron of the Pacific fleet.

Gen. Václav Pálek

PORTOLA VALLEY, Calif., March 26 (UPI).—Gen. Václav Pálek, 68, who fought with the Free Czech forces in World War II and later was Czech representative on the Allied Control Council in Berlin, died Monday in the home of a friend here.

Gen. Pálek was arrested when the Communists seized control of his homeland in 1948 and was imprisoned for eight years. Allowed recently to come to the United States, he spent the last five months of his life as a guest in the Portola Valley home of William G.

Death Notice

REVERDY WADSWORTH, GENESEE, N.Y., March 25 (AP).—Reverdy Wadsworth, a banker whose brother James was a former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, is dead at age 85.

Mr. Wadsworth was a grandson of John Hay, the confidential secretary to President Abraham Lincoln and secretary of state under Presidents William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

DEATH NOTICE

LEE, MARGARET, March 26, 1970.

With the late Margaret B. Lee, Mother of Margaret G. Lee, wife of Charles G. Lee, who died in 1968.

Lee, wife of Charles G. Lee, died in 1968.

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Lee, wife of Charles

Ending De Gaulle's Boycott

Paris Held Ready to Resume Its Place on Council of WEU

By James Goldsborough
PARIS, March 25.—France will resume its seat on the Western European Union ministerial council at the next meeting May 7 in Bonn, informed sources said today.

This move will end the French boycott of the WEU council begun by former President Charles de Gaulle's orders in February, 1969.

The sources revealed the French intentions following a meeting today between Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and Georges Housiaux, president of the WEU assembly.

"I think the French government thinks that the WEU can still play an important role," Mr. Housiaux said, "providing that the French position is taken into consideration."

The French began their boycott following a British attempt to bring the Middle East situation before the council. In fact, the French seized on that issue to push their charges that the council was being used for "other business," namely an attempt to lobby Britain into the Common Market.

Market Politics

They had long charged that the other WEU countries were using the WEU to get Britain into the market through the back door.

President Georges Pompidou began to soften the French stand soon after his election last summer. He told WEU members, which are the Common Market countries plus Britain, that France would reconsider retaking its seat if the WEU were no longer used as a "court of appeal" for Britain.

The Socialists were putting pressure on Premier-designate Mariano Rumor to give the job to veteran "left" leader Pietro Nenni.

The Christian Democrats, especially the left wing, wanted Acting Foreign Minister Aldo Moro to succeed Mr. Rumor in the post. He is a former premier.

Mr. Moro's backers reportedly did not join the cabinet except as foreign minister. Mr. Rumor needs to ensure that party leftists will support him.

Bigest Problem

The big-of-war over the Foreign Ministry was apparently Mr. Rumor's biggest problem in putting together a four-party cabinet, a mandate he received Monday night from President Giuseppe Saragat.

Political sources said that Mr. Rumor was expected to go to Mr. Saragat this week with a list of at least 45 ministers drawn from candidates of the center-left parties. These include the Unitary Socialists, as well as the Christian Democrats and the Socialists.

In Genoa, meanwhile, port activity was halted today by a general strike called throughout the province of Genoa by the three most important Italian labor federations.

This four-hour general strike was called to protest the rising cost of living. A total of 116 Italian and 10 Italian ships anchored in the port were affected by the strike.

Role of Italians in 3-Nation Plane Project Affirmed

MUNICH, March 25 (AP).—Pan-Airways GmbH, the management company handling the British-German-Italian construction of MRCA-75 (multi-role combat aircraft) fighter plane, said today there is no evidence that Italy would draw back from the joint project.

Mr. Panavia spokesman was commenting on a report yesterday from the *Frankfurter Rundschau* that France has offered to sell a number of Mirage F-1 planes in Italy in an effort to induce the Italians to abandon the three-nation consortium building the MRCA prototype.

"In latest contacts with our Italian partners we were assured of their full cooperation," the Panavia spokesman said.

Panavia is composed of West Germany's Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, with 50 percent interest, British Aircraft Corp., 33 percent, and Fiat SpA of Italy, 17 percent.

A formal decision by the three governments to go ahead with the project is expected at a meeting in Munich April 10. The Panavia spokesman said he felt a go-ahead could be taken for granted.

Court Says Flying A Starfighter Is Not Dangerous

SCHLESWIG, Germany, March 25 (AP).—A Schleswig-Holstein State administrative court ruled today that flying a West German F-104 Starfighter jet was not "especially dangerous."

The court made the ruling after rejecting the claim for high-court review by the widow of a Starfighter pilot killed in the 1968 crash of his jet.

The widow contended she was given higher benefits because her husband was about to be promoted when he died. The court said such an increase only could be granted, under law, covering government employees, if the husband had been employed in a job that was "especially dangerous."

Since West Germany's Navy and Air Force began flying the Starfighter in 1961, 118 of the 166 pilots have crashed, with the loss of 86 pilots.

Censorship in Libya

TRIPOLI, Libya, March 25 (UPI).—The Republic's censorship of papers was extended in order to cover the weekend to include eight foreign-language papers issued here. Publishers were told they must submit page proofs in advance.



INDEPENDENCE IN GREECE—Premier George Papadopoulos walking behind Regent George Zaitakis and his wife yesterday as they entered an Athens cathedral to attend an independence day mass. Greece won its independence from Turkish Ottoman rule 149 years ago.

TV Attachment Lets Viewer Cultivate the 'Wasteland'

By Jack Gould

OLD GREENWICH, Conn., March 25 (UPI).—The color television equivalent of the long-playing phonograph record received its first use in the home of a layman here last night.

The electronic video recording (EVR) device also has its symbolic importance, for it represents more softening by Mr. Pompidou of rigid positions he inherited from Gen. de Gaulle. The WEU crisis was a close parallel to the 1965 Common Market crisis in which the French boycotted Brussels for seven months until they obtained an absolute veto right over decisions of the European Economic Community.

This time, too, the French can say they got what they wanted, the 18 French WEU partners can say they didn't give up a thing.

The origins of the WEU go back to the Dunkirk Treaty of 1947 between France and Britain. The Benelux countries came in the following year to form an alliance against any future German militarism, and in 1954 the exigencies of the cold war brought the West Germans and Italians in.

France Arrests Shopkeepers' Revolt Leader

PARIS, March 25 (AP).—The French government hit back at the rebellious shopkeepers movement today by arresting Gerard Nicoud, firebrand leader accused of organising roadblocks and inciting small businessmen not to pay taxes.

Mr. Nicoud, already under a suspended sentence for "kidnapping" two policemen last year, was arrested in police court in the town of Bourgoin-Jallieu where he and 16 others were being tried for blocking traffic during yesterday's widespread shopkeeper roadblocks.

The government warrant said Mr. Nicoud incited shopkeepers and independent artisans to stop paying all kinds of taxes beginning March 16, and to withdraw all their funds from national banks, postal checking and all other government-held accounts. Conviction could bring a maximum \$6,480 fine and two years prison, under a law passed in the troubled 1920s.

Mr. Nicoud and the committee on information and defense of the shopkeepers movement, which he leads, are attempting to pressure the government into easing regulations on taxes, license fees, social security payments and other items.

De Gaulle's Speeches Will Be Published

PARIS, March 25 (Reuters).—A Paris publishing house is planning to put out in a five-volume series all the speeches and messages made by former President Charles de Gaulle between 1940 and 1969.

The publishing house, Librairie Pion, said the first volume, entitled "Pendant la Guerre" ("During the War"), covering the period from 1940 to 1946, will be out on April 20. The other volumes will be published over the next few months.

Japan Will Push Drive For Eased A-Checkup

TOKYO, March 25 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi said today that Japan will push ahead with negotiations for an international nuclear-inspection treaty.

During a meeting with Glenn Seaborg, chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, he asked him to support Japan's desire for a simplified and non-discriminatory method of inspection.

Japan signed the international treaty against nuclear proliferation Feb. 3, but with public objections to the requirement for international inspection of non-military nuclear industries.

Chile Reports Breaking Up Planned Coup

Ex-Army General, 10 Officers Seized

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 25 (UPI).—Military intelligence agents smashed a coup plot timed for April 10 with the arrest of 11 of 16 conspirators, the government and President Eduardo Frei announced today.

The statement said the conspirators planned to seize power through simultaneous seizure of Mr. Frei, his defense minister and the army chief of staff.

The conspirators were identified as army officers in retirement and on active service. Highest rank was retired Gen. Horacio Gamboa. Also identified was Lt. Col. Edgardo Fuenalda, in active service.

Although some were involved in last October's "soldiers' revolt," a 22-hour "uprising" for more pay and better equipment, the leader of that movement, retired Gen. Roberto Vizcarra, played no role in the latest plot, government officials said.

Gen. Vizcarra was in his home recovering from an automobile accident. He is appealing a 200-day suspended "house arrest" sentence for his part in last October's revolt.

Seven active and a dozen retired officers, including Gen. Vizcarra's father-in-law, were arrested Dec. 9 on alleged conspiracy charges.

A government official said the latest plot seemed to lack political definition. He described it as a "backlash" from last October's pay revolt.

Stromboli Awakens

STROMBOLI, Italy, March 25 (Reuters).—The volcano on this tiny, arid island north of Sicily erupted during the night, throwing stones and cinders more than 600 feet into the air. Scientists said there is no cause for concern.

ANCHORAGE

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, March 25 (UPI).—A Boeing 747 jumbo jet, the world's largest, took off from Anchorage this morning on its first trans-Pacific flight to Japan.

The flight is the first of a series of trans-Pacific flights.

Secret Slip-Up

The demonstration let one electronics secret slip. In freezing without comment a still photograph from "Charlie Brown," the importance of what engineers call "reference EVR" became a matter of public record.

The miniature EVR film, roughly one-tenth the area of a standard 16-mm film, can be easily indexed so that a viewer or student can quickly pick out precise material from what might be likened to an encyclopedia wired for movement and sound.

Dr. Gerard R. Sava, chief of neurosurgery at Stanford Hospital, was present at the demonstration. He is working on an EVR film to instruct interns in the rapid diagnosis and treatment of head injuries, especially common in automobile accident victims brought to hospital emergency rooms.

The EVR unit used at home here last night weighed about 35 pounds and was about 20 inches wide, 16 inches deep and just under eight inches high. It required about five minutes to hook up and could be done easily by any layman. The EVR signal was fed through an unused channel on the color TV set.

The economic implications of EVR are not too easy to grasp. Certainly it is not likely to supplant either TV broadcasts over the air or cable systems. The introductory price is around \$795, but with mass production it is bound to come down.

For the motion picture industry the implications are bound to be intriguing. At present an EVR film cartridge plays 26 minutes of color or 52 minutes of black-and-white, but with thinner film the running time might be increased to the point where a movie producer could deal directly with the consumer.

The dream of picking up a new movie at a supermarket or taking it out on loan from a library no longer seems quite so remote.

Zanuck's Praise

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP).—Darryl F. Zanuck, chairman of the board of 20th Century-Fox, said he would recommend to the next board meeting that Fox release its entire library of films more than five years old for home viewing with the EVR device.

Mr. Zanuck said the device "is the greatest thing. It will save our lives. It will save the motion picture industry."

After attending the CBS demonstration, Mr. Zanuck said he

But Young Visitors Are 'Indoctrinated'

Cuba Denies Training American Guerrillas

By Earl W. Foell
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 25.

A high-ranking Cuban official denied here yesterday that Havana is training young Americans in guerrilla warfare.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who made the denial, has been described by Cubans as "the man who taught Castro Communism." He is a top Communist party leader and government minister in Havana.

While rejecting the guerrilla-training allegation, Mr. Rodriguez proudly proclaimed that the young Americans, who he said had come to Cuba to cut sugar cane, were being "indoctrinated" to learn "the meaning of imperialism all around the world."

He said this was accomplished by letting them see how Cuba had been "structurally deformed" before Premier Fidel Castro took over, and by helping young Americans to meet North Vietnamese working and studying in Cuba.

This, he said, was not indoctrination or "brainwashing" to pre-

pare guerrillas. He said it was intended to emphasize the solidarity of Cuban revolutionaries with minorities in the United States who had a similar view of the world.

Query on Better Ties

Mr. Rodriguez replied negatively when asked about the chances for improved relations between Cuba and Washington, or between Cuba and the Organization of American States.

Cuba has rejected U.S. conditions

for starting talks that could lead to the resumption of relations with the nations in the OAS, the Associated Press reported. It quoted a statement to that effect by ADP, the Cuban exile press agency, based on a Havana broadcast to Latin America last weekend.

The recruiting project is part of the "Torriente plan," a new anti-Castro movement launched at an exile rally two months ago by Jose de La Torriente, a leader in the Cuban colony here.

Recruiting facilities will be established in all cities with sizable Cuban colonies, Mr. Cantillo said.

In the United States there are large colonies in Miami, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, and in New Jersey.

Training for combat in Cuba may be arranged in some Latin American country, Mr. Cantillo said, adding that "many types of training could legally be carried on in the United States, too, such as shooting, marching and drilling."

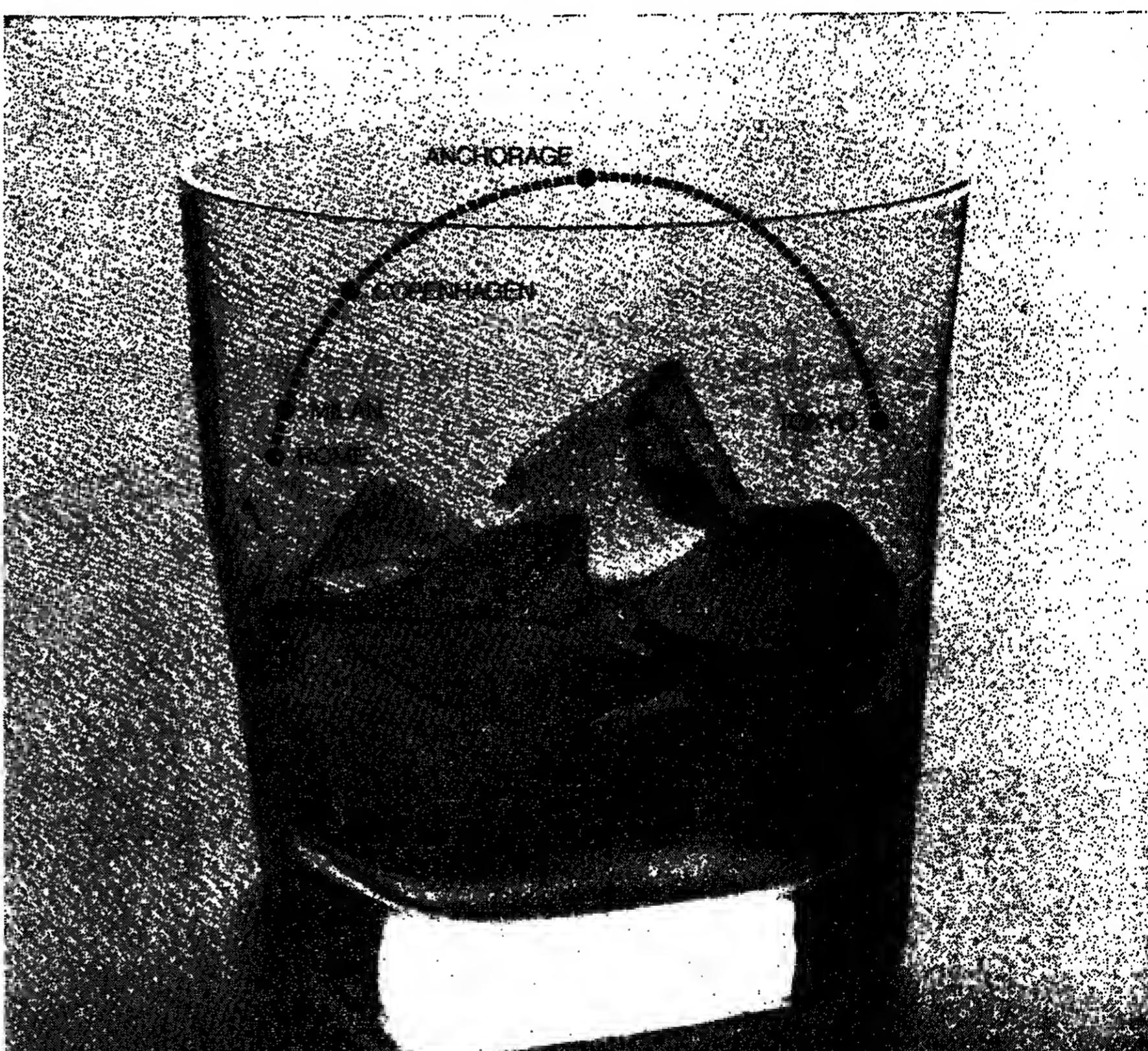
Bomb Damages Greek Embassy

COPENHAGEN, March 25 (UPI).—An unidentified man tossed a Molotov cocktail into the building housing the Greek and Israeli embassies today, injuring one Greek official.

Police said the bomb, thrown through a window of the section housing the Greek Embassy, could have been intended for the adjoining Israeli offices.

They said the bomb started a small fire in an embassy office.

The Greek press attaché, Georgios Giorgiou, was admitted to a hospital with injuries to his hand from broken glass suffered when the bomb



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Page 5—Thursday, March 26, 1970 *

Wise Decision on Mideast Arms

Superficially, the Nixon and Rogers Mideast statements of Saturday and Monday answered Israel's request to buy more Phantoms now. To this limited question the reply was: No, not now, but the United States will sell more jets "promptly if the situation requires it." Fundamentally, however, the administration addressed the issue of whether Washington should continue to ensure that Israel maintains enough of a military advantage to deter full-scale war. On the crucial question the answer was yes. There is no inconsistency in the two answers, merely a paradox whose nature is insufficiently understood.

Even insiders who know everything there is to know about pilot readiness, delivery times, battle tactics, anti-aircraft defenses and the like, have trouble determining what Israel's legitimate needs are. (Understandably, Israeli and American experts differ.) For outsiders, who must depend for their military briefings on Israeli alarms and Arab protests, the exercise is doubly difficult. Actually, the exercise may not be necessary. The important consideration is not the numbers game but the underlying strategic dynamic: Israel's air superiority deters war. In its first 14 months the administration had not been forced to define and decide the issue; it could coast on the Johnson sale of 50 Phantoms. Now, however, Mr. Nixon has made a basic decision of his own.

"If the U.S.S.R., by its military assistance programs to Israel's neighbors, does essentially change the balance, then the United States would take action to deal with that situation," said the President, making plain he was taking into account Moscow's shipment of new anti-aircraft missiles and advisers to Egypt. "Once that balance shifts perceptibly . . . then the danger of war greatly increases." By "balance," Mr. Nixon means, as the parties in the Mideast all understand, Israeli superiority.

** *

Some Arabs may be pleased that Mr. Nixon refused Israel's immediate request but, as Cairo's Al Ahram correctly said right after the President spoke over the weekend, "No matter what the (Rogers announcement) will be, it will be aimed at maintaining Israel's superiority . . ." The Israelis surely would have preferred to have their request fully honored. But President Nixon's care-

ful pledge to maintain the Mideast "balance" must be regarded as far more important to Israel's long-term security, and to the deterrence of a regional war, than even the most liberal short-term arms deal. It is noteworthy, according to the Nixon-Rogers statements, that maintaining the "balance" is desirable in itself as an end of American policy and does not depend on Israeli acceptance of American political terms.

In fact, a major turn in Mideast policy is at hand. From the eager self-confident activism of early 1969 ("What we see now is a new policy on the part of the United States in assuming the initiative"), Mr. Nixon has eased into a more reticent reality ("We have to realize that we have in the Mideast peoples whose enmities go back over centuries [sic].")

A year ago the President was moving on "five fronts" toward a political solution. His advance having been blunted, he now has recast his Mideast priorities: restoration of the cease-fire and reduction of the arms flow come first. No longer is the main purpose in the talks with Moscow to "pursue every possible avenue to peace." It is a more modest goal—to "stop escalating the arms race." The administration makes clear, though, that it takes two—Moscow, too—to de-escalate. Meanwhile, it offers Israel important economic aid, reportedly \$100 million worth, to help Jerusalem bear the giant extra costs of its post-1967 defense.

For a year Mr. Nixon worked honorably and hard for a settlement. He did not succeed; his search frightened Jerusalem into a no-compromise corner and encouraged Arabs to believe that American pressure on Israel—rather than their own recognition of Israel—was the path to peace. Certainly the United States should continue canvassing the diplomatic possibilities. But its most immediate and vital contribution is to lower the level of regional violence, if possible by means of agreement with the Russians, otherwise by maintaining the military "balance" on its own. This is, as we understand it, exactly what President Nixon has now set out to do. It is possible, though far from certain, that this approach may be more effective than outside pressure in inducing the parties to think of a settlement.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The New English Bible

It will surprise no one, least of all the translators of the just published New English Bible, if their rendering stirs up the resentment of those devoted to the King James Version. One need only remember the furor caused by the publication of the Revised Standard two decades ago. Once again the old cry will be heard that the new reading lacks the majesty, the rhetorical beauty and the verbal felicity of the older one. It is easy to sympathize with the critics. The great things in the King James remain unsurpassed and will endure wherever and as long as the English tongue endures.

But it must not be forgotten that the initial impulse to the translation of the Bible from the Hebrew and the Latin was not literary or aesthetic. It was to make the Word of God clear and accessible to those who wanted it. The King James Version is a monument to English letters, but it is full of obscurities and clotted and difficult language. Since its day great strides have been made in studies relating to the Bible: in language, in manuscript recovery, in comparative religion, in archaeology, in general knowledge of the past.

The New English Bible, the work of many hands over 24 years and the first completely new Protestant Bible in four centuries, incorporates these findings in a reading that is contemporary, clear and quick without loss of dignity. The Word does seem closer.

Eventually the success of this reading will depend not on what critics think, but on whether its readers feel that kinship that an older generation felt for the Authorized Version. In that regard, time alone will make the final judgment of its qualities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

In the Phantoms' Shadow

Washington's provisional refusal [to deliver Phantoms to Israel] is part of an infinitely broader framework, that of the mysteries and manifold complexities that govern American-Soviet relations. Washington actually is making a discreet invitation to Moscow, which certainly is not eager to run the risk of finding itself one day in direct confrontation with the United States on the Mideastern battlefield.

The refusal to deliver Phantoms is an invitation to the U.S.S.R. not to supply the Arab states, namely the U.A.R., with MiG-23s, which alone would permit these states to hit Israel's vital centers. Evil gossips and Peking will say that this invitation is collusion and that Washington is giving Moscow an opportunity of not relinquishing the finest pearls of its arsenal. In any case, this part of the world more than ever appears dependent on relations between the Big Two.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

President Nixon is seeking political influence with the Arabs at the expense of Israel's confidence in the United States.

—From *The Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

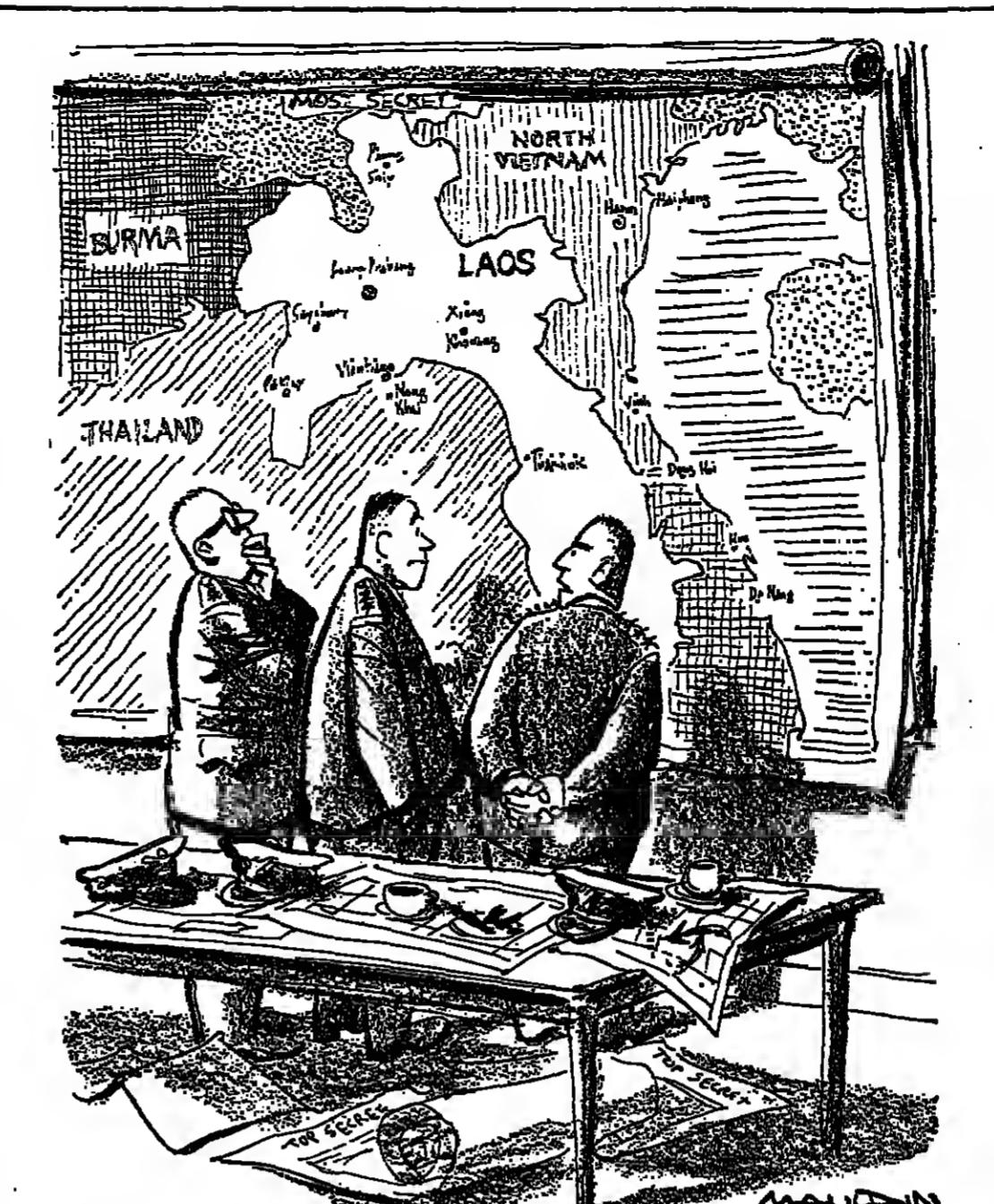
March 26, 1895

PARIS—Those adventurers, many of whom are of English extraction, who have gone or who are on their way to Madagascar to take service in the Howe army and oppose the French expedition, are placing themselves, it must be admitted, in a most unpleasant position. It is not very clear what advantages they are likely to gain by their mad enterprises. If they are taken prisoner they certainly will be shot.

Fifty Years Ago

March 26, 1920

NEW YORK—After a winter of strife among the baseball magnates and with peace restored once more to the ranks, that favorite sport of Americans again looks up before the public's eye. Baseball has had many successful seasons in the past, but the forthcoming campaign for the diamond warriors promises to be the greatest in the history of the national pastime. Sixteen baseball clubs are in spring training.



Long Road's Ending

By Joseph Alsop

TAN TRU DISTRICT, Long An Province, South Vietnam—Last November, the Communist higher command got a sadly shocking suggestion from the Viet Cong party committee of this district. It happened because the South Vietnamese government was about to move to control Tan Tru's 12 rich villages, for the first time in nearly a decade.

To all appearances, Tan Tru was then a VC fortress-district, as Long An had once been a VC fortress-province. Yet the bosses of VC Subregion III hastily decided to reinforce the district with a company of North Vietnamese regular soldiers.

The Tan Tru party committee then did the next best thing. It used most of the North Vietnamese soldiers in classic guerrilla roles, as bodyguards for the Viet Cong leaders of the district. Despite these new guards, however, Party Secretary Hai Ngoc was shortly killed in action, and his military deputy, Pham Van Bang, was also taken prisoner. Bang told the foregoing story.

Officer Defected

Since November the vital Viet Cong command structure in Tan Tru has been simultaneously decimated and rendered largely inoperative. For example, the VC party secretary of Duc Thanh Village was picked up no long ago, whereupon he sadly confessed that he had been unable to communicate with the district party committee for three whole months.

The committee, in fact, proposed to use the North Vietnamese soldiers to fill the enormous, already-existing gaps in Tan Tru's Viet Cong command apparatus. This is the so-called Viet Cong infrastructure, or VCI. Managing, directing and insuring the enemy's control of the countryside are the tasks of the VCI.

From end to end of South Vietnam, these tasks have always been performed by native Communists

party members, born of the local soil, with long experience in their villages and districts. The proposal of Tan Tru's party committee to use North Vietnamese to perform many of these tasks therefore ran flat counter to both precedent and doctrine. It was refused, one may guess with horror, by the party committee's bosses at Subregion III.

The Tan Tru party committee then did the next best thing. It used most of the North Vietnamese soldiers in classic guerrilla roles, as bodyguards for the Viet Cong leaders of the district. Despite these new guards, however, Party Secretary Hai Ngoc was shortly killed in action, and his military deputy, Pham Van Bang, was also taken prisoner. Bang told the foregoing story.

Before long, furthermore, one can predict that the party bosses of Subregion III will have to reverse their November decision. In other words, besides using North Vietnamese as substitute guerrillas, they will have to begin inserting North Vietnamese to keep alive the continuously depleted Viet Cong command structure, the VCI.

This is the grim ending of a long road: since local recruits are all but impossible to secure, and native VC-VCI losses are very heavy, there is no other possible ending—unless Hanoi's war-planners simply resign themselves to doing without any sort of guerrilla structure in the countryside. And the resulting transformation of the Viet Cong into a largely synthetic guerrilla movement, more and more manned by Northerners with no roots in South Vietnamese soil, is a development of incalculable significance.

Wallace's 'National' Strategy

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

ROBERTSDALE, Ala.—Before an all-white audience of 5,000 at a fry-fest in this south Alabama village, climaxing his first full day of campaigning, George C. Wallace unveiled the strategy that holds his only hope for political survival.

The reason drives of newspaper columnists from up North were

Wallace, was their awareness that the life or death of his "effort" are at stake.

"I want this effort to continue," he said. "The eyes of the country are on you. You have the power in your hands."

Wallace's appeal for election as governor of Alabama in terms of national political was fully expected by the forces of his opponent and erstwhile protégé, Gov. Abbot Brewer. What has surprised them is the timing. They thought Wallace would experiment with state issues for weeks before settling down to the one strategy capable of closing the gap between him and Brewer by the May 5 Democratic primary.

Brewer's concern about this tactic is manifest. Implying that his soft-spoken approach is more effective nationally than Wallace's bravado, Brewer suggests to campaign rallies that it was his lobbying on the Senate floor that passed the Steinman school desegregation amendment—boast so out of character for Brewer that a worried supporter relayed warning that he was sounding like George.

Brewer knows he cannot outdo Wallace as protector of the South in national politics. Instead, he must concentrate on bringing a "moral tone" to Montgomery—in implicit contrast to what prevailed under George and Lurleen Wallace.

Brewer is a prominent Baptist

layman who brings an evangelistic touch to the campaign stump and pulls it off nicely. "If you've been to your capital lately," he orates, "you don't have to see these agents of corruption—presumably influence peddlers—going up and down the halls." With his new state motor pool, says the young governor, "you don't see state cars at the football game or the beach like you used to."

Racial Factors

Courthouse Square crowds in Greenville and Evergreen—supposedly Wallace country—liked Brewer's good-government spiel. But whether they like it well enough to retire Wallace from politics depends on one question: just how divisive racial factors still are in Alabama politics.

Although both Wallace and Brewer sound the same indictment of federal meddling in Alabama's schools, there is a difference. Wallace remains a true believer in segregated schools and talks that way privately. But Brewer feels segregation as such is dead, and Alabama should get on to other business. In this campaign, Brewer is betting that the people of Alabama agree.

There was evidence last week that Brewer might be right. Even here in Wallace country, audience response to Wallace was muted. But after one speech at the National Guard Armory in Foley, a grinning tow-headed boy came up to Wallace and implored: "Governor, don't let 'em put the niggers in our schools."

If enough adult Alabamians see this as their paramount interest and want to keep Wallace as their watchdog on Nixon, they might just vote to put him in the governor's mansion, no matter what the polls now show.

Getting the Message Of the Mail Strike

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The striking mailmen have delivered at least one message to the American people, and the Washington politicians. They have said loud and clear that institutions that ignore legitimate grievances, even if they are cloaked in the majesty of the government, will be challenged and even defied.

President Nixon has accepted the challenge. He has said, quite rightly, that the authority of the government must be upheld, by military force if necessary, by the message of the mail carriers remains. They will get by illegal defiance the pay raises they were refused by legal argument, and we will get our mail, but the basic questions of respect for the authority of American institutions will still not be resolved. In fact, there may be even less respect for principle, for the settlement will have been achieved by force.

This issue goes far beyond the mailmen. It is central to all questions of freedom and authority, and respect for institutions, now under challenge in the church, the universities, the government, and even in the family. The fundamental question is whether institutions, claiming the right of authority, have the wisdom to recognize and remove legitimate grievances in time. If they do not, they are clearly in danger of losing respect and having to use force in order to avoid anarchy.

Played Politics

The President and the Congress did not recognize the legitimate grievances of the mailmen in time. They trifled with them, and played politics with them. They are now insisting on respect for their authority, as they must in the mail crisis, but they did not use their authority to be fair to the mailmen before their authority was challenged.

Unless this lesson of the mail strike is learned, we are just at the beginning of a much larger crisis. There are 2.75 million civilians working for the federal government, and 9.5 million others working under no-strike civil service rules for state, city and county authorities. No doubt, if not the politicians, are learning the lesson of the mail strike.

The state and municipal mailmen in many ways have more serious grievances than the mailmen. They are seriously underpaid and don't understand why they are so underpaid at a time when hospital rooms in the big cities cost from \$60 to \$100 a day. Well, they are underpaid now. There is indeed an erosion of the authority of the institutions of American society—particularly the institutions of government. The mailmen, wrong as they are, have made the point clear. They are insisting that governments must be responsive to the legitimate grievances of the people if they are to be respected and obeyed.

Accordingly, while it is easy and even right to support the President and the Congress for opposing the mailmen in the present crisis, it is only fair to analyze why the crisis occurred in the first place.

In his well-publicized memorandum to the President, Daniel Patrick Moynihan said: "In one form or another, all of the major domestic problems facing you derive from the erosion of the authority of the institutions of American society . . . All we know is that the sense of institutions being legitimate—especially the institutions of government—is the glue that holds societies together. When it weakens, things come, unstuck."

With this in mind, we may yet build in the United States a society where our legal and penal resources will be unrestrained.

JACKLYN SANDERS.

The Hague.

Oddballs and Kooks

I would like to point out to Miss Linda Freedman (Letter, March 20) that Spiro T. Agnew does not need to be "chased" that "the people" include "oddballs, kooks, and effete snobs." Obviously, he is well aware of the fact.

What he is pointing out, and rightly, in my opinion, is that the "oddballs, kooks and effete snobs" are only a small fraction of the people" and that the rest of us should evaluate all the noise they make at its real value, which, when you think about it, is not a hell of a lot.

To quote the Preamble as reminder: "We the people of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense,

J.P. LYNN.

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LONDON

Afro Looks for Men and Women—Black and White

By Nadeane Walker

LONDON, March 25.—Splinters, London's first and only black and white and unisex hairdressers' shop combined with an art gallery, is a chip off an old American block—the Coff Camp Shop in New York.

One of the three Splinters partners here is Walter Fumaine, 22, of the Coff Camp Shop—one of New York's top hairdressers. Another American, Ned Wynne, 30, former European assistant director for Revlon International, is in the Splinters venture, along with Winston Isaacs, 26, who was born in Guyana but brought up in Britain.

The only white hairdresser Splinters has at the moment is Richard Shackell, formerly at the Royal Garden Hotel. He does models for Nova.

Although white customers are as welcome as black ("as far, they're about half and half," says Ned Wynne), Splinters specializes in hair straightening and Afro wigs. This may sound like a contradiction (why do they hair only to stick a shiny wig on?), but Mr. Wynne explains that it's really a very practical proposition. "It takes a long time to comb through kinky hair in the morning, so it's much easier to wear your own straight and have an Afro wig."

Lots of white customers not only need and use the straightening service, but buy the Afro wigs as well. The unsex aspect is not unique, for there are a few other salons where men

Three looks from Splinters.
Robert Dibb.



and women clients are taken care of at the same time and in the same room. But Splinters is the only salon in London where you can buy an original painting while waiting for your shampoo.

Some of the pictures are by director Walter Fumaine. Another American painter who shows there is Alice Williams. The "hairspray" also sells original, hand-made jewelry from Nigeria and other accessories.

MILAN

Two Flights Down to Modern Art, Ancient History

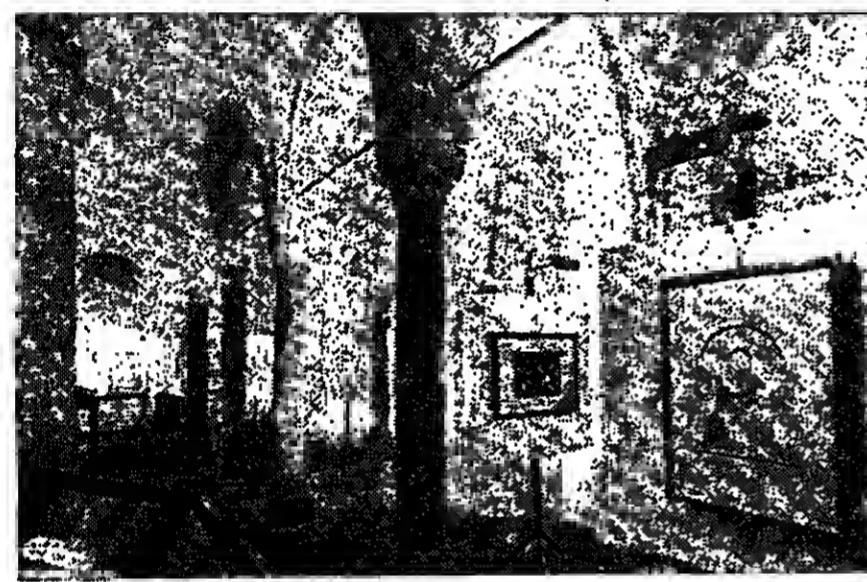
By Cima Star

MILAN.—In A.D. 1090, the Knights of San Sepolcro decided to commemorate their recent return from the Crusades by building a church like those that they had seen in Jerusalem. They chose a spot in the heart of old Milan, and it happened so often in Italy, built their church over a pre-existing structure, including the forum romanum of Mediolanum, as Milan was known in Caesar's day.

A few hundred years after the church was built, Leonardo da Vinci made architectural drawings of it which are now in the Louvre, and helped to supervise its restoration. (At least one of the frescoes recently uncovered in the crypt was done by Da Vinci students.)

And a century or so later, a local sculptor created a manger scene of terra cotta figures, almost life-size (some experts feel they may in fact have been designed for the period), and another carved the likeness of San Sepolcro—all of them now in the crypt.

And now these figures and frescoes are again visible. The present Knights of San Sepolcro have financed the partial restoration of the crypt beneath the church built by their fore-



La Cripta
Gallery has
paving stones
from Roman
forum.
The pillars may
be from an
ancient Roman
temple.
Mario Freire.

athers. This is where you will find La Cripta Gallery (in Piazza San Sepolcro), itself as much a work of art as a showplace for young artists.

Today, it takes just two flights of stairs to go back 2,000 years. The floor of the gallery is composed of the original large, rough paving stones from the forum romanum. In steadily procession, two rows of smooth stone pillars, which may have

been part of an ancient Roman temple, support the gracefully arched high ceiling.

The gallery was opened only recently, and many of the objects found there have not yet been precisely classified. "This probably was not a crypt," points out D'Alma Polco Zambelli, director of the gallery.

"We really didn't touch anything," says the director, "just cleaned it up."

The gallery has that reverberating silence one feels in solid stone cellars. The frescoes of the Leonardo school with an image of the bearded Madonna still visible have been uncovered, as has another fresco dating before 1400.

On the curved ceilings, cleaning has revealed decorations at least 400 years old. "Everywhere you touch, the ceiling has been painted," says Mrs. Zambelli, "perhaps not by a famous artist, but still they are enjoyable."

Behind a gauzy curtain is the figure of San Sepolcro, kneeling before a sarcophagus nearly 1,000 years old. Another thin curtain veils two sets of terra cotta figures—one set thought to have been part of a 16th-century manger scene, is grouped around the figure of the dying Madonna.

There are probably more surprises to come: several stairways were blocked off three to four hundred years ago.

Only half of the crypt has been restored; funds must still be found for the rest. Part of the profit from sales of paintings and sculpture goes into a restoration fund. Meanwhile, the Knights of San Sepolcro are trying to raise more.

Perfect Vegetables in England

By Naomi Barry

LONDON, March 25.—As soon as a restaurant is slightly off the beaten track, people tend to be nervous about quality. This is not very logical, if you stop to think about it. What neighborhood possibly has to do with the standards of a kitchen?

It is with the effort to persuade a reluctant cabbie to keep looking for Didier, in a section of London known as Little Venice, that the appellation comes from the presence of Regent's Canal. This an attractive residential area, home of a group of unostentatious writers and artists and of Lady Diana Duff Cooper. At night, when traffic lets up, however, it is only a 10-minute taxi drive from Park Lane.

Didier is a most professional small restaurant of the restful charm that induces around-the-table conversation. There is a small menu of unusual dishes. It even boasts the rarity of perfectly cooked vegetables, a department where most British restaurants go completely to pot.

The three headliners this week were a *bœuf à la Flamande*, a mafatole marinera, and a brochette of scallops. The scallop, plump and moist, had been alternated with grilled mushrooms and were served with an excellent rice-enriched with a few dollops of mushroom purée. The purée had a tantalizing and hard to define extra flavor which came from a savant dosing of oregano, fennel powder, and the faintest addition of toasted coconut. It was not classified, but it was very good.

The mafatole was a fragrant mixture of firm-fleshed white fish and seafood presented in a ring of saffron rice. The tend-

er beef had been prepared in a full-bodied sauce of Guinness stout.

The Vegetables

The waiter brought a large platter of assorted vegetables—cauliflower, baby marrow, eggplant, and small fondant potatoes. The marrows, instead of being cooked to the usual mush, maintained a pleasant crunch. The eggplant suggested lands of the sun.

Among the most popular dishes on the basic menu are chicken breast in mustard sauce with the bones of Regent's Canal.

This summer Little Venice is planning a festival with an open-air art exhibition and fireworks from the barges on the canal. For visitors who would like to become acquainted with a real London neighborhood, as contrasted with the present artificiality of Chelsea, Didier would be an excellent

introduction. To enlarge the experience, there is an attractive pub, the Warwick Castle, next door.

Didier, 5 Warwick Place, London W.9. Telephone: 285-7484. Dinner only from 7 p.m. until midnight. Closed Sundays. Average meal with a carafe of burgundy, about £3 (7.20).

Didier opened last July and has been running mainly on contented word-of-mouth recommendation. Forty-two people can be welcomed on two floors. There is a small rear patio which will be put into use when and if London's weather proves propitious.

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Didier opened last July and has been running mainly on contented word-of-mouth recommendation. Forty-two people can be welcomed on two floors. There is a small rear patio which will be put into use when and if London's weather proves propitious.

This summer Little Venice is planning a festival with an open-air art exhibition and fireworks from the barges on the canal. For visitors who would like to become acquainted with a real London neighborhood, as contrasted with the present artificiality of Chelsea, Didier would be an excellent

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Britain Gives Go-Ahead To Textile Merger Plan

By John M. Lee

LONDON, March 26 (NYT).—The British government gave the go-ahead today to an ambitious plan by Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., the chemicals and synthetic fibers giant, to acquire two major textile concerns and merge them into a new company.

The ICI plan is to bid for the total stock outstanding of Vivella International Ltd., manufacturers of shirts and polyester-cotton fabrics as well as its well-known soft fabric blending cotton and wool.

ICI would also start discussions with Carrington & Denshaw about the terms of a merger with that company, which is engaged in weaving, knitting and finishing of synthetic fibers and other fabrics.

Would Reduce Holdings

The companies would then be merged into a business with combined worldwide annual sales of \$35 million. ICI had volunteered to reduce its total holdings in the new company to less than 50 percent of the shares and to run it as an independent entity.

The government, after studying the matter for three months, accepted the general terms of the plan. But it imposed the conditions that ICI should reduce its equity to a maximum of 35 percent; provide an independent chairman and only one director; and forego any attempt to influence the new company to have big fibers plants in materials.

At the same time, the government said that the standstill on further mergers between larger companies in the textile industry, announced in June, 1969, would be continued with only slight modifications.

Courtaulds Frozen

The announcements apparently freeze the position of acquisition-minded Courtaulds Ltd., Britain's largest textiles and fibers company, and long a rival to ICI in the fibers business.

Preliminary soundings on a pooling of Courtaulds' and ICI's synthetic fibers business, along with that of some other companies, in a national fibers corporation have failed to produce any viable proposals.

The ICI plan represents an effort to create another integrated group, like Courtaulds, that spans the textiles business from raw ma-

Change in Price Policy

IBM to 'Unbundle' in Europe

PARIS, March 25.—International Business Machines, which last June announced plans to "unbundle" its pricing in the United States, said today it was extending that policy to its 15 West European companies as well as Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. But the company said in explaining the two-year delay.

Finland Decides 'No' on Nordex

LONDON, March 25 (NYT).—Scandinavian diplomats were confused today by Finland's surprise announcement that it would not, after all, sign the Nordex treaty for extended economic integration and a customs union among the Scandinavian countries.

After months of wavering and contradictory statements, Finland had indicated to Sweden, Denmark and Norway that it would sign, and probably ratify, the treaty, provided it could withdraw if any member decided to join the European Economic Community.

Then late yesterday, Manno Koivisto, premier of the caretaker coalition government following last week's parliamentary elections, announced the negative decision.

Diplomats here suggested that Finland had been unmoved by the quickened activity concerning possible enlargement of the EEC.

EFTA Prepares Its Own Demise

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

GENEVA (NYT).—An institution of nine countries, with a staff of fewer than 100 persons including charwomen and chauffeurs, is preparing for its own demise during the expected remodeling of Europe in the 1970s.

The European Free Trade Association, in the words of its secretary general, Sir John Coulson, "has done what it set out to do—it has clearly worked."

Should Britain join the European Economic Community, he observed, EFTA will become the first international organization to fade away since the League of Nations.

Mr. Coulson, a former British diplomat, predicted in an interview that the Europe of the 1970s will be a two-tier grouping of EEC members and others, mainly the EFTA neutrals, a special free trade links with the community.

Creation of 'Outer Seven'

Created in 1960 as a defensive move by European countries outside the Common Market—*"outer seven"* as they were then known—established an industrial free trade area that brought them solid economic advantages.

It was devised by the British Foreign Office as a temporary expedient until the advent of wider economic unity in Europe. That moment must be approaching with the likelihood of Britain-EEC negotiations later this year.

Serious negotiations are not foreseen until after Britain's next general elections, which must be called by the spring of 1971.

Two other EFTA countries—Denmark and Norway—have applied for membership along with Britain. A fourth applicant, Ireland, has close trade ties with Britain, but is not in EFTA.

The remaining EFTA countries, comprising of a bloc of 100 million people, are Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Portugal and the most recent member, Iceland. Finland is an associate member.

As the biggest nation in the group, Britain is the commercial heart of EFTA and, as Mr. Coulson said, the organization cannot exist without it.

But EFTA will not be dissolved until it is

British Output Grew 2 Percent Last Year

LONDON, March 26 (Special).—Britain's gross domestic product rose about 2 percent at constant prices last year, the Central Statistical Office said today.

The 1969 total, adjusted for seasonal factors, was put at \$38,585 billion pounds (\$82.63 billion).

The British growth rate compared with 6 percent for the six countries of the European Common Market as a whole.

Exports of goods and services rose over 6 percent during the year at constant prices, while consumer expenditure rose less than 0.5 percent.

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Ford Plans Visit To Soviet Union

DETROIT, March 25 (Reuters).—Ford Motor Co. chairman Henry Ford 2d plans to go to Moscow April 12 at the invitation of the Russians, who proposed a "series of discussions," a Ford spokesman said today.

However, the forward integration of British fibers products has already drawn criticism from the Monopolies and the Eikonakal interests of the United States and the Eikonakal interests of the Netherlands. Both companies have big fiber plants in Britain.

Sir Peter Allen, ICI chairman, said tonight that the government's conditions were acceptable. He said one way to get his company's equity in the textile concern down to 30 percent would be by other mergers and acquisitions.

Would Reduce Holdings

The spokesman indicated that Ford might be interested in selling cars to the Russians, but not in setting up a factory there.

Change in Price Policy

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Until now, overseas customers have paid a single rental or purchase price for a computer and its related services. However, five anti-trust suits in the United States, including one by the Justice Department, complained that the company's policy of quoting a single price for hardware, software and related support tended to inhibit competition, prompted IBM to break its pricing into separate components.

These are for computer hardware (the actual machinery) and maintenance, system engineering support, data processing education of customer personnel, and software, the coded instructions needed to operate the machines.

IBM said today that the new pricing would apply to all "newly announced IBM systems" and "will be effective with regard to all systems and products commencing July 1, 1972."

"Because of government regulations and procurement practices in many countries in Western Europe, the quickened activity concerning possible enlargement of the EEC.

Biggest Rise in Europe

U.S. Affiliates Abroad Plan 20% Spending Boost in 1970

By Jan Nugent Pearce

WASHINGTON, March 25 (WEP).—Overseas affiliates of the U.S. companies plan to boost their plant and equipment spending a whopping 20 percent in 1970 to \$12.7 billion, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

The biggest increase would come in Western Europe, where the U.S. government's program to curb capital outflows in order to assist the precarious U.S. balance of payments is most stringent.

Unless those curbs over foreign investment abroad are loosened, a major part of the projected expansion must be financed in Europe's already-strained capital markets.

Lifting Curbs

Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans said recently there was no likelihood of easing the curbs "before sometime late this year." Even then, it could only happen after the balance of payments showed substantial improvement, he said.

U.S. affiliates in Canada also plan a vigorous expansion in their capital spending this year, forecasting a 26 percent gain to \$2.9 billion. This follows a 1969 increase of 10 percent, according to Commerce Department data.

Last year, overseas subsidiaries of U.S. companies boosted their plant and equipment spending a total of 12 percent, well below this year's 20 percent forecast.

Capital Source

If the estimates are fulfilled, it could heighten tensions between the European Economic Community and the United States. During recent trade talks here, Common Market officials complained that U.S. companies are sapping all the available European capital.

Last year, U.S. branches in Common Market countries increased outlays 16 percent. For 1970 they project a 37 percent rise—the largest for any major area—which would bring outlays to \$2.8 billion.

The Commerce Department commented: "If credit conditions are very tight and the [monetary] program remains unchanged, actual plant and equipment expenditures in 1970 could be lower than now projected."

The department emphasized the large boost of \$1.5 billion forecast for manufacturing activities, to total \$6.1 billion, contrasted with much smaller expenditures in preceding years.

The machinery industry led the manufacturing group last year with a 27 percent growth, and will hold that position in 1970 with a projected 20 percent increase.

This machinery expansion largely reflects the introduction of more advanced computers and related

NYSE to Bolster Emergency Fund

NEW YORK, March 25 (Reuters).—The New York Stock Exchange announced today plans to make a loan of up to \$30 million available to its \$25 million special trust fund, pending further studies of how much the fund will need in the future.

Robert W. Hauck, NYSE president, said a staff study, started last fall and recently completed, recommended that the exchange increase the size of the fund, used to help in the liquidation of member brokerage houses. It acts as a form of insurance for investors.

As a result, a special committee has been appointed to determine the appropriate size of the fund and ways to enlarge it.

In the interim, the exchange intends to make the \$30 million available if necessary from its general funds subject to board and member approval.

Since they are geographically dispersed, the EFTA countries have made no efforts to establish a common agricultural policy. Trade concessions in farm products are limited to those achieved in bilateral negotiations. It was the agricultural limitations of EFTA that prompted Denmark, a major farm producer, to apply for membership in the EEC.

In liberalizing industrial trade, the nine countries in EFTA have also made significant progress in reducing some non-tariff barriers that impede the free flow of goods. They ended discriminatory tax policies that favored local manufacturers and also abolished quota restraints on industrial imports.

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Rate Cut Sets N.Y. Prices Soaring

Dow Skyrockets, Volume Climbs

At 12:30 p.m., when the market was responding to this news with maximum enthusiasm, the Dow ran ahead by 23.30 points. It had risen 5.50 points higher at 11:30 a.m.

Some Profit Taking

During the afternoon, when several other major banks followed the lead of Irving Trust, prices were reduced from their best levels by profit-taking. Late today, it appeared likely that a spurt prime rate—with some money-center banks retaining their basic charge at 8.5 percent—might prevail for an indefinite period.

Blue chips and glamour, building materials and savings-and-loans, motors and drugs—all these groups swept along in the forefront of the electric advance. Oils and chemicals, along with depressed

stocks and investment-grade issues, joined in the rally.

In a rare performance, every one of the 15 most active stocks and every one of the 30 Dow industrials finished with gains.

Among the 103 new 1970 highs were such blue-chip stalwarts as American Telephone, up 7.8 to \$3.38, and General Motors, up 2.18 to \$7.18. By contrast, only 33 issues posted new yearly lows.

Ford, gaining 3.4 to 47.16 and Chrysler, up 1.34 to 29, rounded out a brisk showing by the "Big Three" automakers. Auto issues were strong prior to the prime-rate cut, on the rationale that the industry has passed the low point in new car sales.

Charter New York, the bank holding company that owns Irving Trust, also registering a new high, and Chrysler, up 1.34 to 29, rounded out a brisk showing by the "Big Three" automakers. Auto issues were strong prior to the prime-rate cut, on the rationale that the industry has passed the low point in new car sales.

Blue chips and glamour, building materials and savings-and-loans, motors and drugs—all these groups swept along in the forefront of the electric advance. Oils and chemicals, along with depressed

Prime Rate Cut Is Initiated By Irving Trust and Others

(Continued from Page 1)

remain firm despite the commercial banks' move.

On the other hand, should the U.S. rate cut prove symptomatic of a general economic slowdown and a decreased demand for funds, the Eurodollar rates could be expected to ease as they already are doing to some extent. This, in turn, would take the pressure off from under individual national rates.

But any such slackening in demand, it is felt here, will most likely take some time to be felt.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust, the seventh largest bank in the country, said that it is not now considering a change in its rate.

E.S. Northrop, vice-chairman of Manufacturers, called the reduction "premature" and "not justified" while banks continue to find it necessary to use substantial Eurodollars and other funds at the prevailing rates.

A spokesman for Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., eighth largest in the nation, said: "The move seems premature."

However, political considerations and a quest for a better public image are also involved.

The angry congressional reaction to the June rate increase, in the view of many bankers, was largely responsible for the sharp

restrictive one-bank holding company bill that was passed by the House of Representatives last year. The bill is still in the legislative mill and some bankers believe that removing the political liability of the high rate might win some friends in Congress.

The question raised by today's cut is its effect on the government's anti-inflationary program.

The restrictive 5 percent surtax expires July 1; from both banking

New York Stock Exchange Trading

New Possibilities for East-West Trade

East-West Trade is growing — recent important contracts bear witness. Finance however remains the vital prerequisite. Finance is the province of specialized foreign trade banks.

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has been established in Vienna, focal point of East-West Trade.

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Banque Worms & Cie, Paris

Philadelphia National Bank via
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Philadelphia International Investment Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., and 15 Winter St., Boston, Mass.

Bankkommanditgesellschaft Winter & Co., Wien Gesellschaftliche Zentralbank AG Wien

Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG, Wien
Österreichische Credit-Institut AG, Wien

Österreichische Credit Anstalt, Wien Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft AG, Wien

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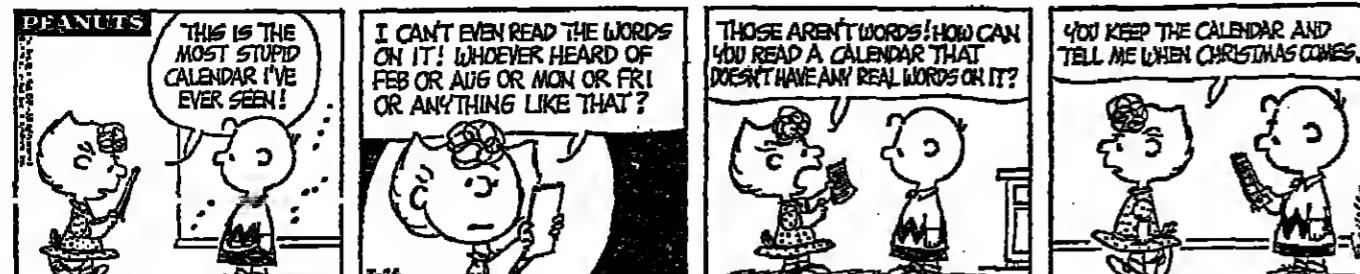
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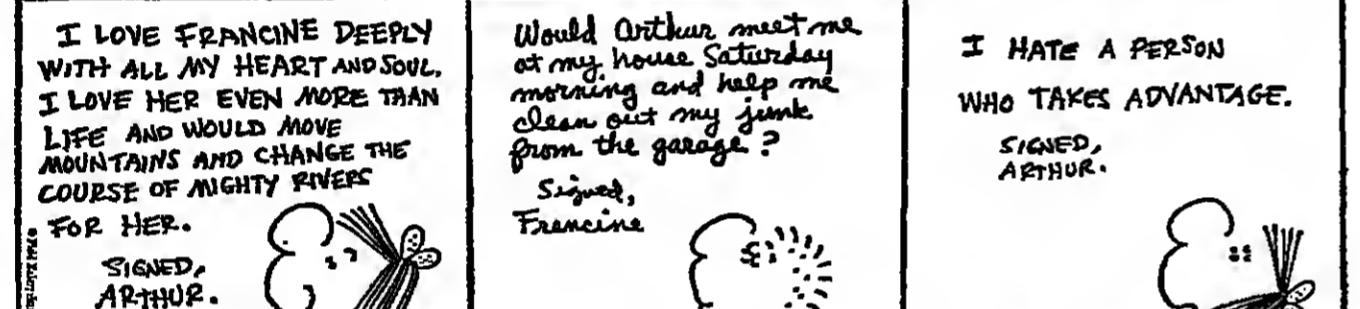
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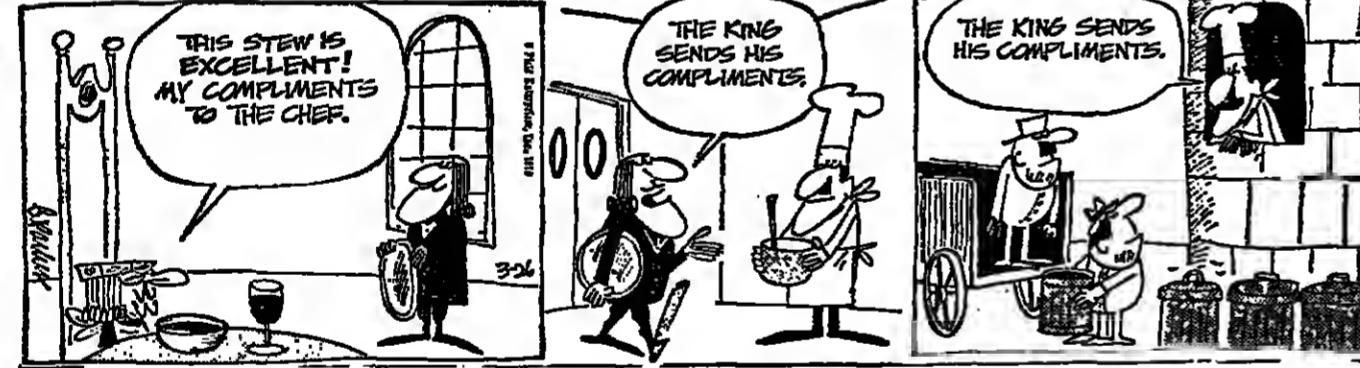
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R. E. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N. M. D. P. O. C. G. o.



R. I. P. K. I. R. R. Y.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagrammed deal contributed 12 international match points to the victory of the team of Edgar Kaplan in the Vanderbilt Knockout Team championship in Portland, Ore., earlier this week.

At both tables, South played in three no-trump. When Sidney Lazard of the Kaplan team held the South cards, he opened one diamond as shown in the diagram. He and his partner, George Rapee, used a range of 15-17 points for a no-trump opening bid, so his hand was too strong for that bid.

West made a venturesome overcall of one heart, lacking both the general strength and the heart length normally required for a vulnerable overcall. North's double was negative, implying a moderate hand including a four-card spade suit. When South jumped to two no-trump, he indicated a hand of 18-19 points and a heart stopper, and North raised.

With the heart king marked on his right by the bidding, West should have avoided a heart lead. When he led the queen, Lazard took full advantage of the trick thus given to him. He won with the king and led a low club to dummy's queen. East took his ace, won the next trick with the heart ten and shifted to a spade.

South cashed the spade king, ended dummy with a diamond lead to the queen, and played the club king, squeezing West.

When the hand was replayed, Sam Kehela and Eric Murray defeated three no-trump. West led a diamond and the ten won in dummy. South tried a spade finesse and, when this lost, the defenders were able to take the club ace and three heart tricks as well as the spade trick.

North: ♠ J8 ♠ Q10 ♠ K6

WEST: ♠ Q5 ♠ J853 ♠ — ♠ —

SOUTH: ♠ K10 ♠ Q974 ♠ —

EAST: ♠ 3 ♠ 962 ♠ 98

South won with the spade ace. He then led a heart, permitting West to take his two heart winners. The shift was to a club, taken by the jack in the closed hand. The position was:

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North: ♠ J862 ♠ Q54 ♠ Q10 ♠ K64

WEST: ♠ Q54 ♠ AQJ8 ♠ J853 ♠ 105

SOUTH: ♠ AK10 ♠ K762 ♠ AK74 ♠ J2

EAST: ♠ 873 ♠ 103 ♠ 962 ♠ A9873

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding: West: 1 ♠. North: 1 ♠. East: 1 ♠. South: 2 NT. Pass: 2 NT. Pass: 3 NT. Pass: Pass. West led the heart queen.

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Says Players Association Attorney

Flood Wins 'Second Inning of Suit,' Early Trial Date to Be Set by Judge

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Curt Flood's application for an early trial in his suit against baseball's reserve clause has been granted. Dick Moss, attorney for

the Major League Baseball Players Association, said yesterday.

Moss said Federal Judge Irving Ben Cooper granted the application after hearing arguments from

Flood's attorney, former supreme

court justice Arthur Goldberg, and nine lawyers representing baseball.

Judge Cooper indicated a trial date would be set within the next

two or three weeks.

Moss, who represents the players

group which is backing Flood in his effort to topple the long-standing reserve clause, said the ruling means the 33-year-old outfielder "has won the second inning of his lawsuit."

Moss said there was strong opposition from the baseball attorneys to an early trial date.

Flood, who brought suit after being traded by the St. Louis Cardinals to the Philadelphia Phillies for Richie Allen, lost the "first inning" in court. Judge Cooper refused an earlier request for a temporary injunction against the reserve system which would have made him a free agent.

Flood has stated he does not intend to play baseball again until the suit is settled.

Kuhn Shoves Rabbit Ball

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—The rabbit ball is out of season, effective today, in Florida and Arizona. Baseball Commissioner Ervin Kuhn announced the discontinuation of use of the experimental X-11 ball—a souped-up version with five percent

launder which is backing Flood in his effort to topple the long-standing reserve clause, said the ruling means the 33-year-old outfielder "has won the second inning of his lawsuit."

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RED SMITH

U235

Wednesday in whatever training camp he happens to be in, Club Feeney, the shiny president of the National League, admires his signature on the side of U235, the shiny new baseball which the big league teams are using as an experiment in exhibition games: one day a

team, the next a

Art Buchwald

Hail Mediocrity

WASHINGTON.—There seems to be no end to the Judge Carswell debate. The main charges against the jurist are that he wasn't a very outstanding judge on the federal bench. To support these charges, Carswell opponents maintain that he was reversed by 58 percent on all his decisions, a record that few federal judges can equal.

The sad part of it all is that the men defending Judge Carswell are not saying that Judge Carswell is a superior person, but are supporting him on the grounds that it is about time we had a mediocre judge on the Supreme Court.

Sen. Roman Hruska said at a news conference: "There are lots of mediocre judges and people and lawyers. They are entitled to a little representation, aren't they?"

And Sen. Russell Long, another Carswell defender, has said the United States needs a "B" student or a "C" student instead of an "A" student on the Supreme Court.

It came as no surprise to me when I was invited to attend the opening of the national headquarters of the "Society for a Mediocre America."

It was located in a very seedy neighborhood, and after walking two flights up, I found myself in a dull room where volunteers were at work sending out folders in support of Judge Carswell. On the



walls were large posters of the judge, which read: "Ask the impossible and he'll do the ordinary."

Mr. Simon Listess, the executive director of the "Society for a Mediocre America," said: "I'm so glad you got your invitation. Our volunteers are a very unexceptional group, and I believe they got the dates all jumbled up. Everyone who was sent an invitation received it for a different date."

"How are things going?" I asked.

"All right, I guess. Of course, we can't expect much with the inadequate people we have working here."

"What are you trying to do with your society?"

"We're trying to organize the mediocre people in America to support Judge Carswell. We feel that they should be represented on the Supreme Court. Sen. Hruska gave us the idea, and we're running with it. There are a lot more mediocre people in the United States than anyone wants to admit."

"But why Judge Carswell?"

"Well, for one thing, he's known nationally as an unexceptional judge, and he's continually doing nothing to make himself noteworthy in the legal profession. Carswell has an endless list of unremarkable qualities, and he represents everything that we stand for: sincerity, honesty and mediocrity."

"Why are they fighting his appointment if he's all you say he is?"

"There's a certain segment of America that is opposed to mediocrity in the courts. They want their Supreme Court justices to be 'A' students, instead of 'B' and 'C' students."

"They can't stand to see a fair-to-middling person appointed by the President of the United States. They can't tolerate people who are no great shakes at their jobs."

"Have you been getting a good response to your Judge Carswell campaign?"

"Being a mediocre society we don't expect too much. We prefer to muddle along and hope our message gets through."

"And what is your message?"

"Carswell should be confirmed for the Supreme Court if for no other reason than he's the second-best man for the job."

\$280,000 for a Stamp

NEW YORK.—The world's rarest stamp, printed in British Guiana in 1856, was sold last night to a syndicate of Pennsylvania businessmen who bid \$280,000 for it to set a world philatelic auction record.

"It won't just sit in the bank," said Irwin Wineberg, senior partner of Irwin Wineberg Parities, Ltd., of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. "We will look at it periodically."

The octagonal, reddish stamp—which carries the picture of a wooden sailing ship on its 1 1/4-by-1-inch face—is the only one of its kind in the world. Mr. Wineberg, who has been a stamp collector for 25 years, called his investment "very sound."

There was spirited early bidding for the stamp, which last sold for \$50,000, but collectors dropped out quickly when Mr. Wineberg kept going up. The syndicate also bought the U.S. 24-cent upside-down airplane stamp for \$34,000, the second highest price of the night at the auction in the Waldorf Astoria ballroom.

The British Guiana magenta has had six owners since it was discovered by a teen-ager in 1873. The stamp has been in vaults most of the time. It was last acquired in 1933 by an Australian living in the United States, who did not wish to be identified.

The canceled magenta stamp was made by local printers in 1856 at the request of the English postmaster when a shipment of stamps from England failed to reach the colony of British Guiana, now the independent Guyana, in northeast South America.

Printed in handset type, the stamp contains the motto



Associated Press

The British Guiana stamp.

"Damus perimus que vicissim" (We give and we seek in return).

Found among family papers by teen-ager L. Vernon Vaughan in 1873, the stamp was sold for six shillings (then about \$1.50).

Russian Writer Hits Soviet Way of Death

By Harry Trimborn

MOSCOW.—The dead are treated with contempt and their grieving survivors are fleeced of every kopeck that grasping funeral officials can extract.

Vandals and the thoughtless dance on graves, steal flowers from funeral wreaths and deface gravestones. Gravediggers hold out their hand for payment before they will turn a shovelful of earth.

Drunken employees at morgues, hospitals and funeral homes insult the mourners who come to claim the dead.

Even that final ride to the cemetery becomes a grim caricature of a Keystone Kops chase as hearse drivers race through the streets to complete their chores.

And the authorities couldn't care less.

Such is the grim and bizarre picture of the funeral business in the Soviet Union. It comes not from some disgruntled dissident intellectual, but from Anatoly Markusha, an establishment writer for the prestigious weekly Literary Gazette.

Writing with obvious white-hot anger, Mr. Markusha demands an end to graveside profiteering and swift and severe punishment for those who prey on the grief of mourners.

Mr. Markusha notes there are

established prices for burial services, but asks rhetorically: "Who will ask about established tariff prices at such a moment? They pay without argument."

At the funeral bureau where the arrangements are completed the employees are "rude and cheat people without any shame." The employees know that the mourner "will not leave, however rudely he will be treated."

Survivors now must make these arrangements themselves. They must personally secure the death certificate, purchase the coffin, arrange for the burial and attend to the innumerable other chores.

And in the Soviet Union it is

not just a matter of picking up a telephone to make the arrangements. Frequently it entails waiting in line to fulfill the requirements of red tape.

Mr. Markusha offers this

description of the final journey of the dead:

"Relatives of the dead are received in a hospital morgue by a man usually slightly drunk who does not even pretend to show sympathy. He immediately starts to extort money from these people, stunned with grief, to prepare the body for burial."

"... He can do anything the survivors desire. Only they must pay. Pay in cash as much as he thinks he can get."

Mr. Markusha notes there are

after the body has been lowered into the grave, the troubles continue. There is haggling over whether the family wants a fence around the grave and over the type and size of the gravestone.

If the family insist on sticking to the relatively low "official" prices, they may be forced to wait for months—sometimes years. If they agree to pay the "unofficial" prices—usually double—the fence or gravestone will be in place in three days.

Even after the last burial chore has been completed, the family has cause for concern. The description of graves has become a serious problem. The authorities denounce such a clarity and adopt resolutions promising to take action against the desecrators. "But the trouble is that nothing happens. The resolutions are not carried out," Mr. Markusha said.

He insists his protest is to benefit the living. "A negligent attitude to the memory of predecessors, the agitation of the marketplace around funerals, graves and monuments is inhumane. It causes damage to the living, not the dead. Such negligence corrupts young people, generates cynicism. This cannot be tolerated."

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PEOPLE:

Hearken, if you will, to the story of a Chicago elyptian who deducted \$450 from his 1970 income-tax return as a "legitimate business expense" for one of those turn-around collars. Questioned by his local tax examiner, the padre readily admitted to an honest mistake. "He explained to the tax authorities," reports the Daily Telegraph, "that the collar cost only \$4.50 and that he had misplaced the decimal point in typing the return." A clerical error as it were. "The explanation was accepted and he readily agreed to pay the additional tax due plus 6 percent interest." However—and here's the poignant part—an auditor later checked the clergymen's tax returns for the previous three years and found the same "honest mistake" on each one. The elyptian was subsequently ordered to pay back taxes, interest and a 50 percent penalty for fraud. A shocking story, perhaps, but not without its saving grace. Faced with in-controvertible evidence of his delinquency, the clergymen, we understand, smiled upon his malefactors in the best traditional, dug up the scratch, and murmured: "Tax vobiscum."

A Rendering Unto Caesar



OPERA SOAP.—Scrubbing up for a Monday night appearance at Covent Garden in Alban Berg's "Wozzeck" is 7-year-old singer Nigel Saxton-Howe, who was fairly satisfied with his performance but regretted missing "Softly, Softly," his favorite TV program.

to Le Monde, is offering an Oriental repast in the opulent style of 18th-century China, served on the rare dinnerware of the era and comprising 108 dishes, including slugs' tails à la grand mandarin and mouse tripe en brochette. Eating time: two days. Cost: \$900, service component.

The decline of gastronomy (cont'd): Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Patent No. 3,499,379 was granted last week to Alexander Nesvezinov for a process in which "a stream of liquid protein is cooled into drops that become granules. The granules are sprayed with a tanning agent and dye and flavorings are added to make caviar." The caviar, we hear, is to be test-marketed in Salinas, Calif., under the trade name "Tanner Roe."

In a similar state of deterioration, it would seem, is the art of dinner-table conversation. The following example, for example, was lifted yesterday at Paris's Pearl River restaurant from a colleague between a married couple of long standing:

Wife: "Listen, I'm getting just a little tired of this place. How come we always eat here?"

Husband: "Whaddaya mean, always eat here?"

Wife: "The last time."

Husband: "It was like hell."

—DICK ROKABACK

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—DICK ROKABACK

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